

TO UNITE THE FLOCKS

Bishop Willis Asks Communicants to Register.

(From Monday's daily.)

BIshop WILLIS of the Anglican church has proposed a union of the Cathedral parish and Second congregation and notified the members of both parishes yesterday from the pulpit and by written notices that all who desired to come into the union could do so by registering their names in the Cathedral Registry book on or before January 9, 1902. Those who attended services at the Cathedral yesterday had their attention arrested by notices which were posted conspicuously on the church doors. The first one read:

"The Anglican Church in Hawaii, having by its synod, held in the city of Honolulu, on the second and following days of December, 1901, solemnly promised allegiance to the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, the said constitution will go into effect on January 1, 1902; and all appointments made by the Bishop of Honolulu and licenses issued by him subject to the order of the Church of England will require, provided they are in accordance with the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be renewed subject to a declaration of assent to the book of common prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and if not renewed within fifteen days after the said first day of January, 1902, will become null and void."

Given under our hand and seal this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord 1901.

ALFRED WILLIS,
Bishop of Honolulu.

The second notice was as follows:

Election of wardens and vestrymen for St. Andrew's Cathedral under the new order, in effect January 1, 1902.

All male communicants of the Anglican Church in Hawaii, or of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States that under the age of eighteen years, who have been residents in Hawaii since July 1, 1901, or who shall have registered their names in the registry book of the cathedral warden on or before the 9th day of January, 1902, will be entitled to vote at the election of wardens and vestrymen of St. Andrew's Cathedral for the ensuing year to be held in the Cathedral on Friday, the 10th day of January, 1902.

The registry book will be open for signatures every evening in the cathedral school room from Monday, December 20, 1901, to Thursday, January 9, 1902, from 7:30 to 9 p.m., inclusive, excepting Tuesday, December 20, Wednesday, January 1, and Sunday, January 5.

Signed) ALFRED WILLIS,

DEAN
VICAR V. H. FITCAT,
Parish Priest.
EDMUND STILES,
HENRY SMITH,

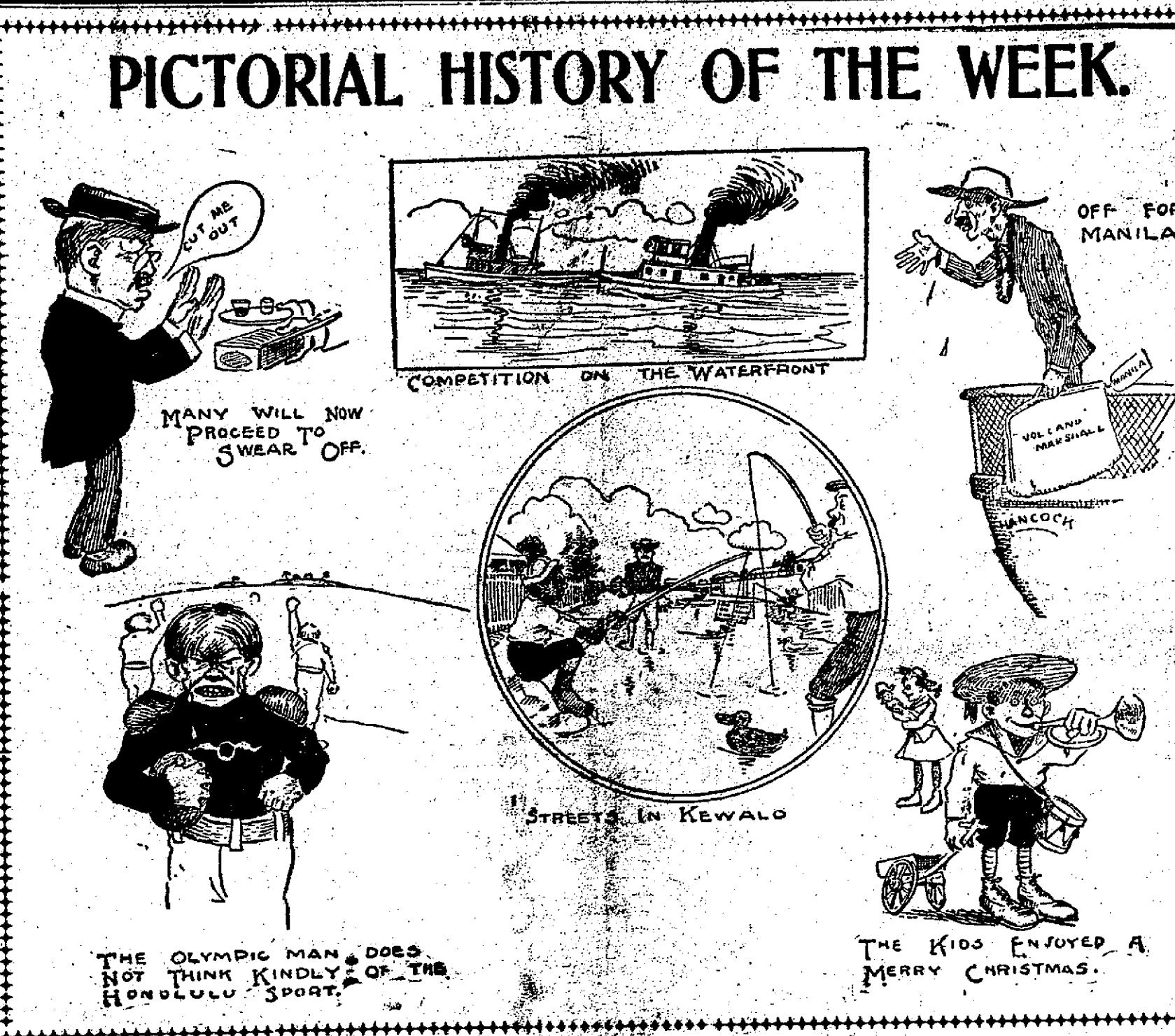
Wardens.

Bishop Willis made the announcement at the morning services of his congregation, intimating that he desired by this means to effect a harmonious union of the two congregations now separately worshipping in the Cathedral that he might turn over to the American Bishop, who will succeed him, a united church.

When Rev. Alexander Mackintosh held his services for the second congregation in the same church an hour later, he announced from the same pulpit that he had received a letter from Bishop Willis, "which attacked the vitality of the congregation." He therefore called meeting of every member of the second congregation for this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Sunday school room, to hear the letter read and to consider it.

The news was the talk of the two congregations during the day, and in the afternoon a meeting of the church wardens of the second congregation with Mr. Mackintosh was held at the residence of Mr. Von Holt on Judd street. The wardens, Messrs. W. R. Castle Jr. and T. Clive Davies, received a letter from Bishop Willis, stating that an election of wardens for the Cathedral would be held on Friday, January 10, 1902, at which time he trusted the second congregation would be willing to join with the Cathedral congregation, making one congregation only, and asking that word be sent to all Protestant communicants with the request that they register their names before January 9, 1902, which would give them the right to vote at the meeting.

It is apparent to certain of the members of the second congregation that the entire matter hinges on the renewal of the license of the various ministers now performing their duties under the Bishop's authority from the Church of England. The election of wardens and vestrymen is scheduled to take place on the 10th of January, but the renewal or nullification of licenses rests with the Bishop until January 15th, or five days later than the meeting. It was the impression of some of the second congregation members that in case the second congregation decided to take advantage of the Bishop's offer of a union, he reserved the power to himself to nullify any minister's license after ever had pledged themselves to come into the Bishop's congregation. This is based on the phraseology of the following sentence of his notice above given, "and if not renewed within fifteen days,"



How a Chinese-Hawaiian Boy Met a Sudden Death While Trying to Turn on Lighting Switch.

While in the act of turning on elsewhereupon the rigid body became limp electric switch in McInerny's store and fell into the arms of Mr. McInerny shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The boy was conscious, and while noon, Henry Ahfai, a Hawaiian, the employees were pouring water upon the boy, reviving a shock. He was requested to close his eyes to keep the water from getting into them, which he did. He seemed to recognize those about him, although he never spoke. Dr. Cooper was summoned and applied restoratives and made several injections, but to no purpose. Dr. Sinclair also responded. There was the faintest fluttering of the heart, but shortly before 6 o'clock he was pronounced dead. High Sheriff Brown then swore in the following coroner's jury: C. B. Wilson, Ralph Gere, A. P. Taylor, John Wise, Mr. Kalani and Mr. Berlowitz.

The body was taken to the police station and the jury followed, accompanied by Dr. Cooper and Manager Gartley of the electric company. Dr. Gartley stated that the boy's death was caused by an electric shock. He was summoned about 5:15, and had attempted artificial respiration. He found a slight fluttering of the heart, which continued for about fifteen minutes. He gave a hypodermic injection of strichnine. Dr. Sinclair had come to the police station, where the evidence of Dr. Cooper and Manager Gartley and Superintendent Henry Hudson, of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company, was heard. Upon the request of the jury the high sheriff sent the body to the morgue that a postmortem might be held to ascertain the condition of the victim's heart. The jury also inspected the body in the police station where burns and blisters were found upon the boy's right hand, the one which had come in contact with the metal parts of the switch. The jury will sit again today at 1:30 to listen to the results of the postmortem examination, and to hear the testimony of those who were present when the boy received the death shock.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Ed McInerny, who was waiting upon a customer, asked Mr. Stevens, one of the clerks, to turn on the electric lights. Mr. Stevens was about to comply with the request when Henry Ahfai, who was sweeping near the Fort street door, said, "Never mind, Mr. Stevens, I'll do it." He dropped his broom and went to the door. The switch is located on the inside of the doorway. The door when open conceals the switch, and often the employes thrust their hands between the door and the door frame, just above the second hinge, to raise the lever. On Saturday a large glass umbrella case was against the door, and to get at the lever meant either to remove the case and open the door to raise it, or to invert the hand through the small space in the crack mentioned. Ahfai proceeded to take the latter course, it being a much quicker method, as he had done hundreds of times before. To accomplish this he had to grasp the iron column supporting the front of the building at the entrance with his left hand, stand on the iron threshold plate and raise his right hand above his head to the lever. The lever cannot be seen by a man of Ahfai's stature, and in thrusting his hand through the crack he practically had no control of its movements. He was used to finding the lever in this manner.

Mr. Stevens and Mr. McInerny, who had turned to other duties in the store, were startled upon gazing by chance toward the entrance, to see Ahfai's body drawn closely and rigidly against the door, a look of pain over spreading his features. He was standing in almost the position he had assumed on reaching for the lever. The switch had been but partly raised; the lights were merely glimmering. Some one shouted to Ed McInerny, telling him of the disaster, and he, in turn, shouted a warning to the employes to keep away from the body. "Keep away! You'll be killed!" Mr. Stevens took an umbrella and thrust the lever down,

constitution of the person receiving the shock. We have a man in our employ, Mr. Remshall, who received 2000 volts, and he lives. I have hearsay evidence that men have been killed on a low voltage of but 500 volts, but it was probably due to a weak heart."

Dr. Cooper stated if there were any lesions of the boy's heart it would be necessary to hold a postmortem. Upon the recommendation of the jury the body was ordered taken to the morgue for such examination.

Manager Gartley stated that as far as the location of the accident was concerned, everything was favorable to the boy receiving a shock. He was holding an iron pillar with one hand, standing on an iron threshold, and his right hand did not grasp the handle of the lever, but caught hold of the metal parts, forming a complete circuit through the body. The boy's shoes were examined by the jury, the inside soles being damp, almost wet, from perspiration.

"How could he receive a shock from this switch?" inquired Juror Wilson.

"By touching both poles of the switch at the same time, and holding to an iron pillar which was grounded."

Superintendent H. L. Hudson said that the voltage of the secondary circuit at 5 o'clock ranged from 110 to 115 or 118 volts. He was of the opinion it could not have sustained a higher voltage as it would have burned out all the lamps on the circuit. He had every reason to believe there had been no higher than 116 volts in the circuit. Should there be any failure to catch the reappointments, the fact which is now spending the money of the Department of Justice upon jury audiences, would be in the minority and there would be fewer bailiffs and hangers-on than there will be if there is no change.

The Republican committee at its meeting on Monday next, it is said, will pass resolutions inquiring into the causes for the miscarriage of the plans for influencing the President in the making of appointments. There are members of the committee who think their should have been no failing down in getting the judgehip for the organization, and are inclined to ask questions as to where the representatives of the party stood at the capital. It is understood that an attempt will be made to put through a resolution expressing the hope that the President may see his way clear to appoint Cayless in the event of any vacancy, and should this be offered there will be a substitute sprung, suggesting that the President make his choice from a list of names to be submitted. In this way, by sending on a roster of the Bar Association, it is hoped to avoid another defeat.

TWO YEARS MORE.

Oahu Sugar Company Extends Its Contracts With Refineries.

At a special meeting of the Oahu Sugar Company Saturday, it was decided to extend the contracts of the American Sugar Refinery and the Western Sugar Refinery from October 1, 1902, when the present contract expires, until October 1, 1905. Other local plantations will it is said soon take the same action.

Under this agreement the plantations will receive the New York market price on the day of arrival in that city, or at San Francisco, minus 2-1/2 of a cent per pound. This will probably result unfavorably to San Francisco interests, as this equals \$2.10 per ton, which amounts to considerably more than the additional freight around the Horn to New York.

Turkish troops at Scutari, upper Albania, long unpaid, surrounded the citadel and threatened the lives of the civil and military commanders. The sum due them, \$50,000 was paid.

INFLUENCE ROOSEVELT

Humphreys' Plan to Hold on Until Successful.

Believing that the First Judge of the First Circuit has in reality resigned his seat upon the bench, there is a species of life injected into many canvasses which had been laid aside temporarily since the announcement of the judicial divisions of the island were made known. There are some men in the field who have been after such a seat from the first, and they keep in the race from habit if for no other reason.

The opinion is growing, however, that the actions of the First Judge of the First Circuit amount to the openly laid plan of his intention to capture his seat, which he shall give it up. It is said that he still hunts on and on in earnest. There are now in the state several men who are closely identified with the Humphreys crowd in local politics, and they are said to be out with gum shoes and a piece of lead pipe, trying to steal up on the blind side of Justice and swipe her one, so that they may grab the office.

Evidence is collecting that this is the case, owing to the fact that while the strong endorsement of Frank Thompson is on file from the present incumbent, that young lawyer is engaged in denying that he is in the race at all. This has been heard from him since his departure, and he is said to have no other intention than to return and enter the practice in company with others, as announced before his leaving for the East. It is even averred that Thompson is being made the stalking horse for the purpose of using his influence with the members of Congress in the Northwest to pull out the stops later.

The fact that Robinson, the most recent appointment made by President Roosevelt, is not one who has been identified with the Knockers Club, but has tried to be a good citizen since his coming, has been the cause of some disturbance of mind in the chambers of the First Circuit, but the still hunt has gone on even harder since the arrival of the news of the choice by the President. It was considered a foregone conclusion of the faithful who had been listening to the stories of how easy it had become the influence of the Johnson bunch of the bench at Washington that he would choose any associate who might be named to take place beside him. But it is alleged that his rage over the selection of Robinson was only second to that which tore him upon the nomination of Judge Enders, of Kona, when he threatened to resign and leave the Territory to his fate.

The gum-shoe act which is alleged to be going forward will have for its end only the securing of a man who may be handled by the people now in the majority in the Circuit Courts, and there is alleged to be a chance that before very much longer there will be a vacancy in the seat of the second judge, who said when appointed that he would not sit for more than a couple of years at the most. Should there be any failure to catch the reappointments, the faction which is now spending the money of the Department of Justice upon jury audiences, would be in the minority and there would be fewer bailiffs and hangers-on than there will be if there is no change.

The postmortem examination was made by Dr. J. T. McDonald. He found the heart pale in appearance, small and all signs pointing to its being very weak. The apex of the right lung was congested, the liver enlarged, the glands tuberculous, and the whole appearance of the boy showed he was in bad health.

OVERCOATS AND WRAPS AT WORK

(From Monday's daily.)

Overcoats were in evidence all day yesterday, and last evening the church-going throng remodeled a mailtrain of a similar occasion in the temperate zone, rather than the tropics. Yet with it all there was not at any time yesterday a low temperature. The minimum was 65, which is several degrees above the lowest point registered during this month.

The cause of the chill feeling in the air as explained by Prof. Lyons lies rather in the dew point, 61, than in the temperature recorded by the thermometer. The fact that the dew point is so low produces a condition which is bound to cause a chill upon the skin. Thus, there is in the atmosphere only four grains of moisture, whereas last week there was twice as much. This is followed by a drawing to the surface of the skin of the moisture of the body, and its rapid evaporation produces the feeling of cold.

Furs were in evidence during last evening and the city seemed to be abed earlier than usual, as all doors and windows were closed. The street cars were running closed air to doors and windows, when the cars had such additions to their furnishings, and everyone seemed to be wrapped up in extra clothing.

There was a general desertion of lanais, and the streets looked more like China during a lake breeze season than the thoroughfare of a tropical city.

Whether or not there will be cooler weather depends upon the presence of clouds, for if it remains clear the temperature will fall decidedly.

NO MORE LEPROSERS WANTED

Opposition to Plan for National Station.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii today introduced a bill making the leper colony of Hawaii a United States government reservation, and providing that the colony shall be under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Platt of New York, and Representative L. P. Wagner of Pennsylvania will introduce bills this week providing for a commissioner of leprosy and a home for lepers. The intention of the bill is to have the nation in harmony with the suggestions for international action of the Berlin leper conference. The bill provides for a commissioner of leprosy who shall be a physician of ten years' practice and who shall receive a salary of \$5,000 a year. He is to reside in New York or San Francisco. For the erection of buildings for lepers \$50,000 is appropriated. In addition a square mile of the public domain is to be set aside for a colony of the unfortunate. No site is designated, but the apparent intention is to select some place on the Pacific Coast.

There seems but one sentiment with regard to the action of Delegate Wilcox in introducing the bill reported, for the creation on the Island of Molokai of a national leper station. The consensus, not only of the interviews given, but of many more which could not be had for publication, is that it was a most unwise move in that it would reach in the advertisement far and near of Hawaii as the leper station of the country, and this would prevent the coming of great numbers of tourists.

This is not the first time the plan has been broached, for during the short session of last winter Congressman Kahn, of San Francisco, introduced the same bill, but it was too late to have it passed by that Congress. The opinion seems to be that coming from the delegate from these Islands it will mean more than from a natural enemy of the Territory. There is no doubt but the proposal will be fought, and if it is found necessary to create a station it will be argued for some island far away from this group.

Prince Cupid said that he did not think it would make very much difference, as everywhere, according to his experience, Molokai was spoken of as a leper settlement. The fact is, he said, that there would be no greater advertisement of the fact of the presence of leprosy with the making of the reservation national than there is now.

General J. F. Soper said that he was utterly opposed to the idea, as it would simply give to the world one thought which ever would be connected with Hawaii, that it was a lazaretto. This would damage the country very much and would be well nigh fatal to the chances of the building up of a great tourist trade. He considered the fact that such a bill was introduced as a great misfortune, and the people should see to it that it never passes.

Edmund Norrie, of the Independent, said: "This has been tried before, and has always failed. It should fail now. It would be ruin to the country to have it spread about that the lepers of a nation were gathered in it. There would be a complete identification of Hawaii with the disease, and people would stay away, for the reason that they would get the idea that there was a perpetual epidemic. We know that the disease is not an epidemic, but the general public does not know this, and will shun the Islands so that they may keep as far apart as they can. It would be a disaster should such a bill become law."

Hon. J. A. McCandless said that he never before had thought there were two opinions as to the necessity for the keeping of the lepers of this Territory apart from those of other lands, and in a safe and comfortable place. He said the people now at the settlement undoubtedly were carefully attended, well cared for and fed as well as they might be. It was the duty of the people of the Territory to protect its unfortunate wards and to make all provision for them without regard to the simple question of expense. In his opinion there would be great damage done to the Territory should it become a matter of common notoriety that the dumping ground of the lepers of a nation was upon one of the Islands of the group.

Andrew Brown, superintendent of the water department, said: There should never be such a bill introduced. The Territory cannot afford to have it known through the world that this has been made the dump for all lepers of the Union. There are many who would come from the East and Middle West and the South, as well as from the Pacific Coast States. This would spread the reputation of the Islands as a hotbed of leprosy, and we would lose everything. The plan is one which should not have been recognized by any Hawaiian. Leprosy is declining here, and we should see that no new blood comes to build it up."

the board who was questioned yesterday took a stand in opposition to the legislation proposed by Wilcox.

Superintendent Reynolds, who is in charge of the Molokai settlement and who has been more or less intimately connected with the care of leprosy for twenty years, characterized the bill as an outrage.

"It's abominable," he said yesterday. "What does he mean, anyway, by such a measure. It would simply make the Hawaiian Islands a dumping ground for lepers from everywhere. As it is now Hawaii has a bad enough name because of the settlement, but this would make it ten times worse. Even in Honolulu the people believe that the whole Island of Molokai is given over to the lepers, when in truth they have but a very small portion. It would be the same way if this bill passes with the people in the United States; they would think that the entire Island group is given over to lepers. Our people now are as contented over there as it is possible to be under the circumstances, and to bring a lot of lepers of other nationalities here would cause lots of trouble, and disturbance. For that matter from reports I have heard I believe some of the States have just as many lepers as we have. There are less than a thousand now, and some of the States are said to have that many. A tract should be set apart in each State for their segregation, and Hawaii not made the dumping ground for all the States."

"For the past five years, even before annexation, there was an attempt to make this a national leper settlement, but it has always been bitterly opposed and now that the disease is decreasing it would be manifestly unfair to make Hawaii the receiving station for the United States."

Dr. W. L. Moore of the Board of Health did not believe that Delegate Wilcox could have been in earnest when he introduced such a bill, or else that he had been imposed upon in some way.

"The very idea is absurd," said the doctor yesterday. "Wilcox surely was not aware of the probable result when he introduced such a bill. Making Molokai a national reservation would give the Territory a black eye from which it could never recover. It would certainly keep away all tourists or wealthy people, who might want to make their residence in the islands. People in the States have a misconception of the Islands, as it is, but this would be the very worst thing that could happen. I believe the physicians or business men should take some steps to counteract the influence of Wilcox's bill. The commercial organizations would be the proper ones to protest to Washington, for this is a matter that vitally affects the Territory as a whole, and not one class.

If the bill passed and the law went into effect it would probably place the settlement under the supervision of the Marine Hospital service. Special steamship vessels would have to be provided for the transportation of lepers, for the regular steamers would hardly care to endanger their business by doing so.

At present the unfortunate on Molokai are as contented and happy as is possible under the circumstances; but if a foreign element was introduced trouble would surely result. Leprosy here is now in the hands of experienced men, who have studied the disease in the Islands for years, and any change would likely be unfavorable, as the settlement might fall into the hands of those who do not understand the peculiar conditions surrounding the disease in Hawaii. I am strongly opposed to any such bill, and hope that it gets no further than the introduction."

Dr. Cooper of the Board of Health did not wish to express any opinion, nor did Executive Officer Pratt, though neither were in favor of the bill.

E. A. Mott-Smith, member of the Board of Health, was strenuously opposed to the United States making a national leper settlement of Molokai.

"Until I see a copy of Wilcox's bill," said he, "I cannot very well express a detailed opinion. To any movement that looks to sending lepers here from the United States I am opposed. The settlement is a local affair; the care of lepers began with the monarchy, and continued through the provisional government and republic. Their conditions and needs have been carefully studied through all these years, and now the care of lepers has been developed to its highest point.

The people of the Territory are willing to take care of their own; the population at Molokai now is almost exclusively Hawaiian, and the introduction of a foreign element into the settlement could not but create dissatisfaction and cause endless trouble.

"The exchange of the expense of caring for our unfortunate for lepers from all over the United States and its accompanying troubles, will not be a benefit to the Territory. Hawaii is willing to take care of its own. It always has been, and there is no reason why it cannot do so in the future. The introduction of a foreign element to share the privileges of the Hawaiians cannot but cause discontent. Communities in the United States afflicted with leprosy would no doubt be glad to folst them upon Hawaii. If a national settlement were established here, for it is everywhere looked upon as a loathsome disease.

"For another thing, there is a limit to the accommodations at Molokai. The settlement there has many natural advantages which makes it not a prison, like so many others, but simply a place of segregation. Not a great many more lepers could be cared for there, even if the settlement were placed under national supervision. The settlement occupies only the peninsula, which is shut off by the mountains on one side and the sea on the other, and the space is limited, as the present area cannot be extended.

"I should think that Delegate Wilcox was enough acquainted with conditions here not to introduce such a bill."

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate constricted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial afflictions. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind.—Mrs. Mary McLeod, M.D., Ph.D., Chicago, Ill. 11. G. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Mrs. Emily Carter, cousin of Mrs. Roosevelt, who has been living in Italy for fifteen years, is visiting the President and family.

From those who have to do with the care of lepers in Hawaii the opposition to the establishment of a national reservation at Molokai as proposed by Delegate Wilcox, is even more bitter than by laymen who have had little intimate acquaintance with the disease, and look upon the matter only from a commercial standpoint. The Hawaiians are also against the wild scheme of Wilcox, and are beginning to wonder what their delegate intends to do in Washington.

Those members of the Board of Health who were willing to discuss the matter at all, were much opposed to any national interference with a clearly Territorial affair, and every member of

OLAA'S BIG SUGAR MILL HAS COMMENCED GRINDING CANE



F. B. McStockier, Manager of Olaa Plantation.

HILO, Dec. 26.—Olao mill is grinding tons of sugar, or 1800 tons of cane per day. The juice capacity is now 30,000 gallons per day. The machinery is so arranged that the capacity may be doubled at slight additional expense.

The automatic Little effect was tried on Saturday and developed twenty-eight inches, the highest in the history of cutting, another one, nearer the Volcano road one field, No. 6, was ready for cutting, another one, nearer the Corliss road, one Rawlins and one Houston mill, was also ready and delay meant deterioration to the cane. Instructions were therefore given on Saturday to Corliss, one Rawlins and one Houston mill to cutting; mill hands Stanwood and Gambel engines. One laborer to cutting; mill hands Corliss have a fly-wheel thirty feet in diameter and weighing twenty tons.

The machinery used in grinding the seven bollards long before daylight made by the Honolulu Iron Works, and the big fly wheel of the 400-horse-power Corliss engine revolved and the machinery responded with each movement.

At 7:30 Engineer Scott "whistled for cane." In each department of the mill, from the sugar floor to the lookout, men were overlooking the working parts that there should be no hitch in the work once the cane started through the rollers. On the concrete sugar floor, where thirty thousand tons of sugar,

nearly a half million bags—will be packed for shipment before the mill closes down for the season, men were busy mopping out and ridding it of the rubbish that had collected there.

Engineer Scott was here, there and everywhere, but as cool and calm as though putting into commission the second largest mill in the territory was an everyday occurrence. Manager McStockier was on hand with an eye on the flume through which the cane was to be floated from field to mill.

It was estimated that twenty-five minutes would be required for the cane to reach the mill after leaving the upper field. The second whistle was blown at 8:15 a.m., and at exactly 8:40 the first sticks passed down the chute, up through the rollers and so on through the various pans, etc., until it became No. 1 sugar. The fact was demonstrated that sugar cane would grow in Olao and that sufficient water could be conserved and flumed so that it would carry the cane on long distances. This in spite of the opinions of men longer in the district than either Mr. McStockier or Superintendent Macrae. There was no lack of water and only once did the flume choke up and then but a few yards from the mill, and the jam was so slight that the cane was delayed less than thirty seconds.

In the fields where the cane was being cut, as in the mill where it was being ground, everything showed life, and yet there was absolutely no clashing; the laborers worked as soldiers drill and there was no idleness. J. J. Clay, the general bookkeeper, was on hand supervising the scales and putting the weighers in line to do their work in a systematic manner.

Olao mill is one of the largest in the Territory, having a capacity of 175 tons of sugar per day. The bagging room is on the makai side of the building and has a cement floor, a feature which some experienced sugar mill men object to on the score of roughness and danger to bags in dragging them across. This room has openings into a covered way, through which a spur of the Hilo Railway Company's tracks run. This is a great convenience, for it enables the company to ship its product without extra handling. The mill yard covers nearly two acres, and will soon be covered with railway tracks. It is estimated by Manager McStockier that it will require six months for milling the first crop. In addition to the cane of the Olao Company the mill will grind 500 acres of cane from the Puna Sugar Company.

The most improved machinery for sugar making was obtained by the company, and through the ability of Engineer Scott and his associate, Mr. Bell, it has been set up so there was not a hitch in the working on Monday. The Krajewski crusher is driven by an independent Corliss engine, and the twelve 40 by 24 centrifugals are driven by the Rawlins engine. In the boiler room is an automatic feeder with seven connections, one for each fire. The trash is carried up an incline passing into the automatic feeder, by which, with the assistance of two men, the fires are attended.

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ward, and the Walalau hit the reef and stayed there until the Leslie Baldwin pulled her off the next day. The officers of the Mauna Loa say that the Walalau was not at Kaanapali when they passed there, and it is therefore likely that she had gone on to the leper settlement with the pal.

The damage to the Walalau was very slight. On the morning on which the Walalau got off the reef Captain Gardner succeeded Captain Johnson, and took the schooner to Kahului. The latter states that he resigned because the agents of the schooner told him to make the trip from Kahului and return in a week. This he claims the Walalau cannot do.

Cost of Siberian Railroad.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Odessa correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says reticence is shown by the Russian official publications in regard to the actual cost of the Trans-Siberian railway. According to the Odessa Novosti, the line, when it was begun ten years ago, was estimated to cost \$150,000,000, but the difference, estimated and actual, up to a year ago was over \$80,000,000 roubles. Before the line can possibly be put in working order, says the correspondent, there is reason to believe that the total cost will be over one billion roubles, \$15,000,000.

It is reported that at the meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Company, to be held on January 20, a million dollar bond issue will be asked. It is proposed to use about \$400,000 of the issue for building a new ditch about ten or twelve miles long for the purpose of bringing water to the plantation from Makawell stream. The water is at present supplied from Hanapepe stream.

NOT UNIT AGAINST CHINESE

Home Rulers Not Together on Exclusion.

OME RULERS discussed Chinese exclusion last evening, taking much time and engendering more warm feeling. There were many speeches, some hot air, and finally, when the tension became so strong that the name of Delegate Wilcox was being used rather too freely to please Mrs. Wilcox, she rose, and in accents which showed some degree of warmth, defended her absent spouse so much effect that the subject was dropped.

The discussion came up over the receipt of the acknowledgment of the resolutions adopted at the Drilled meeting in farewell of Wilcox, which declared in favor of the exclusion of Chinese. The question which arose was whether or not the resolution was in reality a Home Rule production, or whether it was not from an outsider, foisted upon the meeting and thus committing the party to the declaration. Prince Cupid threw the bomb, and earnestly wanted to find the man who had written the resolution.

The prince declared that he did not believe that there was any unanimity in the opposition of the Home Rulers to exclusion. He declared that he was not an exclusionist, but that he favored restriction. He said he was in favor of everything that would be of benefit to the industries of the Islands. In his opinion there could be brought here a number of Chinese who could be imported only for field work, and who could be deported as soon as they showed an inclination to get into other lines, such as would make them competitors with any white man or Hawaiian.

Several speakers went into the matter, citing the present competition of the Orientals with the natives as sailors, as fishermen and as longshoremen, and the final touch was given to the matter when John Emmeluth in a long speech declared against the Orientals, and said that Wilcox was in favor of the resolution as passed.

This aroused Mrs. Wilcox, and she replied vigorously, saying that the delegate was always in favor of not excluding but of restriction of the immigration of the Orientals. This closed the incident.

Early in the meeting the committee which has in hand the preparations for the mass meeting on Saturday evening of next week, reported progress. The committee's report was received and the preparations will proceed along the lines which have been established for the gathering. Invitations have been sent out to all the judges of the local courts, to the Territorial and United States officials, and to many prominent men of all shades of political faith, asking them to be present and address the meeting. As yet no acceptances have been received. The same invitation went to every member of the Legislature. In addition there will be a special form of invitation to be present sent to the prominent men of the city, so as to insure a gathering of size and importance.

The committee which has the meeting in charge is now engaged in getting ready for it a series of resolutions which will simply give expression to the sentiments of the letter of invitation. This, it is intended, will do away with any radical utterances. The resolutions will be considered and final preparations made for the meeting at a gathering of the central committee of the party, which is to be held at the office of Prince Cupid Monday evening.

There was some discussion of the vacancies in the executive committee which have occurred recently. These are two in number, and to fill the places there were five names mentioned. No election was held, but the matter will be concluded at the next meeting. Those nominated were John Holt, John Wise, Morris Keohokale, Bishop Kane and George Markham.

There was no discussion either of the Wilcox leper bill or the turn down of Cayceys.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

December 20.—S. Kokumu to Manula, spans 3 and portion of R. P. 172, Kul. 201, Kuhiole, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration, \$60.

Luhiahi to Helen Keoki, interest in R. P. 2827, Kul. 2746, Waialae, Oahu. Consideration, \$100.

Oahu Railway and Land Company to Oliver Johnson, lot 7, block 1, Pearl City, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,000.

A. L. C. Atkinson to C. C. Montague Jr. apams 1 and 2 of R. P. 715, Kul. 163, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$400.

Frank H. Foster and wife to Johanna G. Marshall, lot 31, Pawa tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,800.

December 31—Maria P. Diaz and husband to Mrs. Marie Baptista, lot 8, map 10, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration, \$700.

José de Souza and wife to Marcelo Borges, 8 acres in but land, Urumulu, Hamakupao, Maui. Consideration, \$200.

Mrs. Kapeka to Mrs. Mele et al., portion of R. P. 4816, Kul. 1018, Waipio, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration, \$100.

N. Lucy Kamau and husband to Joe S. Canario, piece of land, Front and Ponehawai streets, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration, \$300.

The Wilder Steamship Company has just issued a very interesting little handbook dealing with the Islands of the group. It is nicely illustrated. The form is that of the standard railway and steamship folder.

The Fearless will tow the barry Olympic to Kaanapali this morning to complete her cargo of sugar, and get away from Maui ports before the first of the year. This is done to save the cargo from taxation under the Hawaiian law.

W. W.

THE BOARD WANTS PAY

Planters Held for Care of Porto Rican.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Responsibility for the care of the Porto Ricans brought here at the instance of the Hawaiian Planters' Association was the question which occupied the attention of the Board of Health at yesterday's postponed meeting. The case in question was that of James R. Cantario, a Porto Rican now in the Hospital for the Insane, and who had been taken from one of the steamers laden with laborers some six months ago. The man was committed to the asylum by Judge Wilcox and the Board of Health forwarded a bill for \$9.39 for his care since that time to the Hawaiian Planters' Association. W. O. Smith, as secretary, appeared before the board, having been invited to come, upon a receipt of a letter in which the Planters' Association disclaimed responsibility for the care of the unfortunate Porto Rican.

Both Dr. Cooper and Dr. Pratt stated that the laborer had been taken from one of the Porto Rican ships and was hopelessly insane at the time. The man was placed in charge of the Board of Health representatives, according to the statement of Dr. Cooper, who was President at the time, at the request of Mr. Gilman, who stated that the Planters' Association would be responsible for his care.

"The facts of the coming of these Portoricans are different," said Mr. Smith, "from the immigration under the monarchy and republic, when contract laborers were brought to Honolulu from Japan and China. These Portoricans come here only with the assurance that they will be given work upon their arrival at a given rate of wages. There is no contract of any kind, and they are free to work for whom they please. Is it fair do you think to hold the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association responsible for their care, or for their expenses if they become insane? There is no contract to give them work, but they can work for whom they please, and are free agents to change their employment whenever it suits them. It is hardly just to hold the Planters' Association responsible for anyone who may become insane."

"A great deal of care was taken in the selection of these Portoricans; physicians made a careful examination of them before they left Porto Rico, and out of 3,000 men, one becomes insane. It cost \$300,000 to bring them here, an expense borne by the Planters' Association to aid the agricultural welfare of the country. They were brought to work where they pleased, and are not under the moral control of the planters, and are not under contract to work for any one person."

Dr. Pratt replied that at the time the man was found in an insane condition, he could have reported the facts to the immigration inspector, and the man would have been deported on the steamer upon which he had come. However, Mr. Gilman had given assurances that the Association of which he was then secretary would care for the man, and upon that assurance the Board of Health acted. He did not think it right that the Territory should be compelled to pay for the support of the laborers brought here to work upon the plantations.

Dr. Cooper expressed the same view, and was finally decided to defer action upon the matter until Mr. Smith had time to confer with Mr. Gilman. The Porto Rican is still in the asylum.

BOYD BEFORE THE BOARD.

James H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, appeared before the board to confer upon several matters. He reported that he had information from Kona, Hawaii, that pigs were being raised in Hookipa and Kilauea upon swill and refuse. He did not think that the industry was conducive to the health of the people of those two villages. The matter was referred to the government physician at Kona.

Superintendent Boyd also requested permission for the department to be allowed to dump garbage upon the Sherman street property of the Board of Health; the request being granted. He stated also that the garbage service would be extended as far as Metcalf street.

Mr. Boyd also stated that he was doing everything possible to raise money for the construction of the Kewalo drain, but Treasurer Wright had reported no funds available for the purpose, and he could do nothing. President Sloggett called his attention to the great need of the improvement, which Mr. Boyd readily admitted.

"I'd like to ask," said Dr. Moore, "if there is an appropriation made for this purpose?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Boyd, "the legislature can appropriate all it wants, but as long as it fails to provide the money, what can we do? I appreciate the great need of this drainage system, and shall try to get it through. It will always be my endeavor to work in harmony with the Board of Health."

MOLOKAI MATTERS

The committee on petitions reported unfavorably upon two requests for permission to visit the settlement.

The request of Thomas Fitch that Mrs. Alice Metcalf be allowed to go to Molokai to confer with Mrs. Emma Metcalf regarding a lawsuit instituted recently, was granted. It was conditioned, however, on Mrs. Alice Metcalf remaining in the corral during the interview.

CONTRACTS WERE LIST.

Contracts were awarded yesterday for furnishing supplies to the asylum and settlement for the next six months. The Board of Health set a good example in letting contracts when bids were nearly equal to the firm which specified home-manufactured goods. In one case where the two lowest bidders were tied, the contract was decided by a flip of a coin.

The following were the successful bidders, and the nature of the supply for which they were awarded contracts:

Allen & Robinson, lumber, t. & g., N. Y. 16 doors, 8x10 by 6x14 inches; nails, galvanized 8d. heads, boiled oil, coal.

H. Hackfeld & Co., nails, galvanized turpentine, baking powder, condiments.

1 milk, best grade salmon, coarse salt, oatmeal.

VOLCANO MARSHALL LEAVES ON HANCOCK FOR MANILA

"Volcano" Marshall is now speeding across the ocean to Manila as a passenger on the transport Hancock. The erstwhile journalist, whose checkered career has kept him before the public almost continuously since his arrival in Honolulu about three years ago, has departed for new fields of conquest. It is presumed that upon arrival in the capital of the Philippines he will be taken in hand by his friend C. O. Zeigefuss, formerly of Honolulu, and editor of the Manila American, and given a berth on that paper.

Mr. Marshall went away on the transport Hancock on Wednesday. He had no intention of going away so suddenly, but an opportunity was offered him for passage on the army transport. Marshall was quick to take the initiative. He went aboard some time before the transport was ready to sail, and there bade farewell to a few friends who came to see him off. The former editor of the Volcano seemed in high spirits over the prospects of entering the field of newspaperdom in Manila, although he expressed regrets at leaving Honolulu.

Mrs. Marshall was asked yesterday concerning her husband's new venture.

"Mr. Marshall had not intended going away so suddenly," she said, "but he was given a fine opportunity to go to Manila on the Hancock. He didn't have much time to think it over, and so went aboard bag and baggage. I do not know that he has any definite plans for the future. I know that he has had no position offered him on the Manila papers, but he has an old friend there, Mr. Zeigefuss, the editor of the Manila American, and doubtless he will give him an opportunity to write an article occasionally."

Mr. Marshall can write, you know, and I think the change from Honolulu to Manila will be good for him. I know that he has ability to write, and feel that he will not be long without something to do."

A few days ago, when the news of

the sale of the Volcano was published,

it was stated that Mr. Marshall intended going back to Sacramento to rejoin the staff of the Sacramento Bee. There was considerable surprise in town yesterday when it was learned that he had begun his journey thither by getting several thousands of miles further away from the California capital than before.

California Feed Company, lime and man, wheat.

W. L. Hopper, iron piping, rice.

Lewers & Cooke, lumber, N. W. rough 2x4 up and below 2x4, lumber redwood surfaced, battens 2x3 redwood.

Lewis & Co., coffee, green Kona, roasted coffee, charcoal, Milkmaid condensed milk, sugar, raw soap, bayo beans, baking powder, flour, pork, tea, Eagle condensed milk.

Lov's Bakery, medium bread.

May & Co., flour, matches, kerosene oil, salmon.

Metropolitan Meat Co., corn beef, fresh meat.

Pacific Hardware Co., 8d. nails, mill brooms.

W. Iddar & Co., shingles, window sash 10 x12 and 10x14.

Every member of the board but Wm. Auld was in attendance yesterday.

F. G. Smith attended the first meeting since his return from the coast. Others present were Dr. Sloggett, E. A. Mott-Smith, Dr. Moore, Dr. Cooper, E. P. Dole, Executive Officer Pratt and Secretary Charlock.

NEW MILLS FOR TWO PLANTATIONS

New sugar mills are in the course of construction at the Honolulu Iron Works for the Kohala and Hana plantation companies, and the machinery it is expected will be ready to set in place by the middle of next summer. The contracts have been let with in the past week, and the work upon the series of rolls is at present under way. The usual time consumed in the building of a mill such as those contemplated is five months.

The contracts were let at this time owing to the fact that the shafts for the rolls, which are made of steel, and have to be secured from some mill at least as far East as Chicago, were on hand in the Iron Works. This meant a saving of two or three months in the getting up to work on the mills, and the result has been that the two pieces of work are now going forward.

The machine shop at the works is now working on the turning down of the shafts, and the rolls, which are cast here. There will be a great deal of work yet upon the casting of the rolls, as there are not a sufficient number in stock.

The general work, which includes, as well, the turning down of the gears and various parts of the mills, is now well under way, and it is likely that it will be necessary to increase the already large force of the Iron Works to meet the demands upon it. The work is all of the heaviest kind, as the rolls for the mills weigh about ten tons each, including the steel shaft and the cast iron jacket. Of these there are nine in each mill. In the Hana mill the rolls are 32 x 60 inches, while in the case of the Kohala mill, the rolls are 32 x 66 inches, the former dimension being the diameter and the latter the length of the roll proper.

In the case of the Kohala mill there will be constructed an engine to run the new machinery, but in the Hana mill there is power for the service at the present time. The total weight of each mill is above 200 tons.

A STARTLING TRAGEDY.

How Thomas McCabe Vanished From Mortal View.

NEXT, NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The body of Thomas McCabe of Hibernia, was found on Middle Mount, N. J. 208 feet beneath the surface of the earth, at the bottom of a mine hole. McCabe had been missing for more than a week.

John Downs was the last man to see McCabe alive. After going to the Rockaway the two men started for Hibernia, deciding to go over the top of Middle Mount. Downs says that when about half-way over he turned around to speak to McCabe, but could see nothing of him, although it was bright moonlight. He started back to find McCabe, but although he wandered around until daylight no trace of the missing man was found. Downs then gave the alarm in the village. Searching parties were organized. Andrew McCabe, teller in a Brooklyn bank, and brother of the missing man, was notified. Andrew McCabe went over the road last traveled by his brother. When near the top of Middle Mount he saw a small hole in the earth. It was not twelve inches across. Where the hole led to no one knew, as the mountain was honeycombed with workings of the old Wharton mine. Some miners ar-



SUGAR

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO'S AD-
VICIES.

Under date of December 19th, WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., of San Francisco, write to their correspondents here as follows:

We last had this pleasure the 14th instant from Alameda.

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, prices established 2d instant still being in force.

Basis—No sales since last advices, consequently basis for 96-degree centrifugals in New York, established by transaction recorded 6th instant, still remains at 3.75c; San Francisco, 3.75c.

New York Refined—Telegraphic reports dated 17th instant show a reduction of ten points by the Howell refinery and Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers over previous quotation of 4.75c, equivalent to 4.50c net cash, still maintained by the American Sugar Refining Company.

The Howell refinery and Messrs. Arbuckle Bros. present price is 4.50c, equivalent to 4.50c net cash.

London Beets—Dec. 18, 7s; Dec. 17, 7s 4d; Dec. 16, 7s.

London Cable—December 18th quotes Java No. 15 D. E. 8s 10d; fair refining, 7s 10d 1/2d; same date last year, 12s 2d, and 11s 3d, respectively. December Beets, 7s 1/2d, against 9s 4d corresponding period last year. January Beets, 7s 2d, against 9s 5d same date last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Sales aggregating 22,500 tons of European beets have lately been made for American account, and the market abroad for a time was favorably influenced in consequence. The advance proved to be of short duration, however, American refiners having since withdrawn from the market, and an easier tone now prevails. The chances of any pronounced improvement in prices, in this country, are necessarily diminished by the transactions above outlined, since it is apparent that refiners can freely enter the European market when disposed of so doing, and replenish stocks at will. On the other hand, the prospects of legislation to admit Cuban sugars at a lower rate of duty, while not likely to pass before the end of January, or some time in February, according to present indications, are nevertheless so favorable as to give producers there a strong inducement to hold back their sugars until a preferential duty becomes law. The limited offering resulting therefrom tends to keep prices steady, and the market for rags, according to latest mail advices from New York under date of 15th instant, is quiet and strong at current quotations. Refined is in moderate demand, buyers showing no inclination to make purchases in advance of current requirements.

Duty on Philippine Sugar—The tariff bill presented by the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives, covering trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States, framed in accordance with the desires of the administration, passed the house the 18th instant by a vote of 161 to 128. By the provisions of this bill the Dingley rates on goods entering the United States from the Philippines are imposed, as well as the rates established by the Philippine commission on goods entering the Philippines from the United States. It also provides for collection of tonnage taxes on vessels plying between the United States and the Philippines, and that foreign vessels may ply between these ports until January 1, 1905. The duties and taxes collected under the provisions of the bill shall go into the Philippine treasury to be expended for the use and benefit of the Islands.

Latest Statistical Position—Willott & Gray report December 12th, United States four ports, in all hands, estimated December 14th, 127,550 tons, against 69,560 tons same date last year. Six principal ports of Cuba, estimated December 10th, 28,000 tons, against 989 tons corresponding period last year. Total stock in all principal countries, by cable December 12th, at latest uneven dates, 1,937,550 tons, against 1,500,041 tons; increase over last year, 427,509 tons.

SPORT IN HILO

LATEST HILO RACING NEWS

(Special to the Advertiser.)

HILO, Dec. 26.—On January 1st the greatest mile race ever run in the Hawaiian Islands will take place at the Hoolulu Park track. The starters will be Weller, Carter H. Harrison Jr. and Socialist. There may be some other starters, but they don't count alongside of the three mentioned. They will be outclassed.

I am of the opinion that Weller will about win, but the other two will give him a race. Frank S is looking well, and Fierro the same; in fact, all the horses trained by Bob Burns are in fine condition.

Molly Connors will win her gelding owner, Bob Ballentyne, a few dollars. Royal Fan is in fine shape, and will be a winner. Acrobat is lame, and I do not think that he will start. It is too bad, for McManus, who had the pluck to bring him from Honolulu will have to go back without a race.

Princess Letis is in fine shape, and should win a race for that popular racing man, Mr. Arthur Horner.

Harness horses are scarce, and there will only be 2.38 and free-for-all races.

DR. W. H. JONES.

DR. W. H. JONES.</p

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu.

H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

TUESDAY : : DECEMBER 31.

There seems to be a slump in the anti-Dole gubernatorial stock.

The official assurance to Mr. Dunne that he is not an anti-Dole man is calculated to make that astute person indulge in a smile.

If Sewall gets a few more jolts from the administration he may join some other party. That is the reason he stopped being a Democrat.

The Hong Kong Weekly Press helps on the coming exposition at Portland by acknowledging the receipt of an attractive handbook "Issued by Messrs. Lewis and Clarke."

If a national lazaretto is ever put on Molokai it may not be confined to lepers. The next thing may be an island camp for incurables of every sort. No end of funs are ready to follow the enactment of Wilcox's iniquitous measure.

The Home Rulers would do well, in the course of their studies of Americanism, to observe the fact that the business interests of any part of the United States never appeal in vain for relief from the rule of those who make it a point to threaten them.

Delegate Wilcox attempts to fight the confirmation of W. J. Robinson his influence with the President, now expressed by a zero mark, will require two of them. Fighting executive nominations is as disastrous a job to a Congressman who wants favors at the White House, as getting in the way of a locomotive is to a man who wants to catch the train.

The reason why Great Britain was so complaisant over the downfall of her Clayton-Bulwer treaty appears in the London Telegraph, which says that it would have been an "inconceivably disastrous blunder to have opposed America's wishes in this matter, because to do so would be to incite the United States to build a great fleet." Possibly if the news of the San Juan river deal is true, the incitement will come from another quarter.

The Samoans of Tutuila have a very practical way of honoring McKinley. They will build roads. The island of Tutuila needs roads as badly as Hawaii did before the missionaries came; a few paths answering for them now and not only keeping the bulk of the population on the seashore, but compelling the natives, when they want to reach the other side of Tutuila, to make a long circuit by sea. With roads Tutuila will be vastly more valuable to natives and whites alike than it is now.

The Queen should study the history of land claims before Congress, especially the McGarrah claim of forty or fifty years' standing, and get wisdom for her own case. Demands an hundred times more valid than hers have descended in the halls of Congress to claimants of the fourth generation and then have not been paid. By every precedent the pursuit of the crown lands is a wild goose chase. Any reputable public man in Washington would tell the Queen so, but she is probably taking the advice of some claims attorney whose trade is to pluck the unsophisticated.

The attempt of one of the Atlantic cable companies to freeze out Marconi has aroused great interest in his success. If there is anything in his long-distance telegraphy the people mean to get the advantage of it. What the legal status of the case against Marconi in Newfoundland is not precisely known at this distance, but if he cannot operate from there the way would seem to be open, unless cable rights again enjoin from Cape Breton to the Azores, and thence to Europe. It is several hundred miles shorter from Cape Breton to the Azores than it is from Newfoundland to Ireland.

The dispensary bill is to be pushed in the next Legislature. In the meantime if any citizen of Hawaii visits the South he might do well to stop off in South Carolina and see how the dispensary works on its native health. Obviously the question has got to be fought over again, and in that case intelligent citizens should know more about it than they did last fall. We assume that the liquor question will cut a large figure in future politics, not only because the temperance people say so, but because the saloon evil has lately reached such proportions and promises to reach such greater ones, as to alarm the right-thinking.

It is hardly to be supposed that Rear Admiral Schley, after his friend Dewey's experience, will care to run for President. Dewey is the greatest naval hero the country has had since the death of Farragut, but the moment he was mentioned for President the country jeered him as if he were the veriest impostor. Even Farragut never had a Presidential boom. For some years past the country has been coming to its senses about the disposal of its great honors, preferring a statesman for statesmanship, a soldier for leadership and a sailor for naval work, and it is not inclined to have them exchange their jobs. We doubt that there will be a sailor President or many more soldier ones.

Mr. A. B. Wood, of Henry Waterhouse & Co., will leave for a six weeks' trip to San Francisco in the Ventura, which sails today.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The kind of good government Hawaii would get from the anti-Dole element is shown in the financial exhibit of the courts presided over by the two men Humphreys and Gear, who have been loudest in the demand for "a change" that would put them and their friends in control of all branches of the territorial administration and of city and county affairs.

Think of it. The legislative appropriation for the conduct of all the courts during the biennial period—Supreme Court and the five Circuit Courts—was \$38,000. For 1888 and 1889 the appropriation was \$33,000 and an unused balance of \$5,188.33 was turned back into the treasury. Now, the Hawaiian judiciary, in the short space of five months has drawn and spent over \$15,000, TWO-THIRDS OF WHICH WENT OUT ON THE ORDER OF JUDGES HUMPHREYS AND GEAR.

The obvious cause of this extravagance is political. For the sake of getting another open route to the treasury of the people, the tax-eaters and job-chasers want an extra session of the legislature. Humphreys and Gear are in the lead; at least they want an extra session with all that would imply in the multiplication of patronage. In the opinion of the plotters the easiest way to get the legislature together again is to empty the treasury.

All sorts of devices have been tried to compel outlay and the First Circuit bench has succeeded in bringing its own appropriation to the danger limit. Let the waste go on and in a few months more the courts will have to stop business for lack of money. What then? Why a chorus of appeals for an extra session follows, and, in case the governor refuses to call the predatory legislative mob together, a demand will be heard at Washington that he be removed. That is the game from A to Z. And Humphreys and Gear are in it with the avidity of gamblers playing for high stakes with other people's cash.

Men with such loose conceptions of public duty would, if they ever got control of Hawaii, administratively, under it worse than South Carolina and Louisiana were robbed in the evil day of the carpet-bagger. The whole thing is an object-lesson in the spirit of the people who take the Humphreys view of politics and show what would happen to the taxpayer if their sphere of capacity was widened.

A CAMPAIGN OF REVENGE.

The action of Judge Humphreys in again attacking the McBryde bonds shows the depth of the animus which he feels towards Mr. Kinney. Beyond that it proves nothing, nor does it assert anything, save the Judge's biased and wholly unsupported opinion about the value of the McBryde estate and the security of its bonded debt. When he began his campaign of revenge against Mr. Kinney, Judge Humphreys felt the need of evidence to support his criticism of the property in which Mr. Kinney is so largely interested and so he required the master to make a report upon the value of the bonds as security for trust funds. The report was made and to Judge Humphreys' disappointment it was wholly favorable to McBryde. Expert witnesses were heard and they all testified that McBryde's bonds of \$750,000 were secured by property worth \$2,000,000. It was shown that there is now healthy cane growing on the McBryde plantation which would sell, at current prices, for \$1,250,000; the first crop to be off in January, one of 10,000 or more tons, will bring enough cash to clear off the bonded debt; in fact, the McBryde was shown to be a fee simple property, equal in richness to any cane land in the country, a fully developed and growing plantation of the first order. Hearing such evidence, a fair-minded Judge would have let the master drop, but not so Humphreys. Disdaining the testimony of his own witnesses, intent on nothing but injury to the man who had joined with the Bar Association in branding him professionally, and avid for revenge, Judge Humphreys again turned on McBryde and ordered a guardian who had invested funds of a ward in the plantation's bonds to give better security. Such a judicial act deserves the severest rebuke, not only from the small army of local investors in McBryde, but from the disinterested public. Indeed, such a procedure must accent the opinion of the Washington authorities, lately expressed in the Washington Star, that Judge Humphreys is unfit to hold a judicial position.

The attack on Mr. Kinney is in line with the conduct of this extraordinary Judge since his return from Washington. He began his campaign of revenge by discharging from the service of the court a stenographer, a member of the Bar Association that had found against him in the Hartwell-Kinney-Ballou affair; then he sought to keep Judge Kaulukou, another member of the Bar Association, from winning a case by refusing to let him examine native Hawaiian witnesses in the only language they knew, in the only language save Spanish. Kaulukou's client knew, and in the only language the majority of the jury knew—although it had been his custom theretofore to permit such practice. Only the other day he refused to appoint Mr. Andrade a guardian after the latter had been chosen by the parties at interest and gave the place to a stranger whom he had imported from the coast. Andrade's defense was his share in the common legal opinion of Humphreys as a Judge.

These acts show how true was the arraignment of Judge Humphreys by the Bar Association and how unfortunate it was that the case made out was not fairly presented to the Attorney-General of the United States. Had justice then been done, injustice would not be so rampant now.

If Honolulu should accept the Rupert Schmid design for a McKinley monument it would be the second city to do so. San Jose has got in ahead. But if a mutilated memorial is wanted here the fact that the Schmid creation would be a duplicate need not deter Honolulu from the enjoyment of so estimable a work of art.

Mr. A. B. Wood, of Henry Waterhouse & Co., will leave for a six weeks' trip to San Francisco in the Ventura, which sails today.

THE CASE OF CAYPLESS.

The attempt to make it appear that the Advertiser "gloating" over the personal defeat of Mr. Caypless for third judge is not justified by any sentiment of approval with which this paper took the news of Mr. Robinson's success, nor by any other circumstance. Mr. Caypless would make a good judge, and if he should, as a candidate standing on his merits, get the post of Humphreys, who we are told, has found himself compelled to change his mind and send on his much-desired resignation, well and good. The personal difference between him and the present incumbent would make his appointment not unacceptable to every honest man and fair-dealing attorney.

There is, however, a general significance in the causes of Mr. Caypless' defeat which must not be overlooked. It has established the fact that the President is not disposed to consult Delegate Wilcox, nor Harold M. Sewall, nor any person who represents either in matters of Hawaiian patronage. It is this finally over which the people who have most at stake in Hawaii feel satisfaction. They know that, in the proportion by which Wilcox and Sewall are ignored at Washington in matters affecting good government here, the better for Hawaii as a whole. So far neither man has made a favorable impression at the White House. The Aguinaldo affair cooled Wilcox's goose with President Roosevelt; and as for Sewall, his machine politics are not those which find favor with the former chief of the Civil Service Commission.

It is a pity that so good a man as Mr. Caypless should have gone into the judgeship fight hampered by the support of Wilcox and Sewall, for it is to that he may lay his trouble. If he intends to seek the coming vacancy he would do well to discard both and rest his case on his personal merits and the support of his influential friends, here and elsewhere.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools has been submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Judging from the Associated Press Bulletin, which we quote, it is an interesting document showing what the government is doing for the practical education and advancement of its wards, and embraces ideas gleaned from personal observation in the field, together with the views of various superintendents, Indian workers and prominent educators throughout the United States. The general superintendent has outlined a uniform course of study for the students of the Indian schools, and makes a strong argument for education along practical lines, which will improve the Indian's mode of life. In this connection the subject of agriculture is taken up, embracing dairying and other branches of farm study, as well as domestic science for the girls. Speaking of agriculture, the superintendent says:

"No occupation will so soon dispossess the Indian of his nomadic instincts and fix upon him permanency of habitation as agriculture. Tilling of the soil will necessarily oblige him to remain in one spot, and the performing of certain duties at proper times of the year will instill into him the necessity for systematic work and for giving attention to details. To make any real progress the Indian must have a home, wherein will center all his interests, hopes and ambitions, and a home on a farm will best fill these requirements. As there is no field in which he can so readily contribute to his own support, he should not only be encouraged, but urged to cease leasing his allotment, to cultivate more acres, raise better crops and live, the thrifty, independent life that fails to the lot of tillers of the soil."

Miss Reel points out that the Indian owns his land and should be taught to farm it himself in preference to his old-time custom of renting to his industrious white neighbors, and himself living in idleness. This idea instilled into the Red Man will be a long step toward actual reform. Attention is called to the fact that the first government appropriation in 1819 was but \$10,000, while during the past year the sum of \$3,244,250 was expended for Indian schools, and that the total number of pupils enrolled was nearly 25,000. The superintendent points to the benefits resulting from the introduction of the outing system, and suggests systematic methods of selecting pupils for school attendance calculated to reduce to the lowest possible degree evils which have heretofore existed.

A gratifying feature of Indian education, as indicated by the report, is the rapid growth of industrial training methods in the Indian schools. Practical industrial training, with elementary literary studies applicable to industrial work, should make the Indian a useful citizen, and this is the aim of the Indian school service under its present management.

It is painful to note the attempts of the New York Sun to deprive Grover Cleveland of his claim to literary distinction. That graceless paper now says that his memorable phrase, "innocuous desuetude," was first spoken by Mr. Gladstone in an address at Liverpool in 1852. Should this turn out to be the truth it will perhaps be a consolation to Mr. Cleveland to feel that even if he did not invent "innocuous desuetude," he is in full enjoyment of its charms.

The agitation over changing Inauguration Day is again on and the advocates insist that to ask a man to face a raw March day bareheaded is to invite pneumonia. There has never been a time when there was not a man willing to stand the test.

Sugar Expert Coming.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Dec. 17.—E. J. Lea, who has acted in the capacity of assistant chemist at the sugar refinery, has been appointed by the government as assistant chemist at a station in Honolulu. He left tonight for the Coast, and will sail for the Hawaiian Islands the first of the year.

Prof. G. W. Shaw, chief chemist of the refinery, has accepted the position as chemist at the California State University at Berkeley, and will have charge of the special department recently created, that of sugar-beet culture.

would have been more appreciated by him.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Miss Logan of Hawaii is spending her vacation in town.

Attorney Coke, of Walluku, is in town for a few days.

Dr. Raymond returned to his Maui home during the week.

A. W. Neely leaves for Makaweli today to weigh coal for the government.

The fourth story steel panels are being set in position in the Young building.

Mr. J. Greenwell and Miss Greenwell have gone home for their Christmas vacation.

Manager Pogue, of Kihel plantation, who has been seriously ill at Walluku, is better.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Nape and Mr. W. H. Fields has been announced at Walluku.

The Inter-Island Company received four life rafts by the last Alameda. They will be placed on island boats.

The schooner Churchill is discharging coal at Eelele. The schooner Robert Scaries is waiting to do the same thing.

Charles Leonard, a former Honolulu huckster, was fined \$100 at Seattle recently for forcing a woman to a life of shame.

Prof. W. D. Alexander has had a fine portrait painted by Theodore Wores. Mr. Wores leaves tomorrow for Samoa on the Sonoma.

The engagement of Miss Mary Clark Walford, of Hill, to I. E. Ray, of the same place, is announced. The wedding takes place in March.

The Board of Health have given authority to use the lot Waikiki of Sherman street, near the Beach road, as a dumping ground for garbage.

In compliance with the notice of Treasurer Wright the foreign corporations are filing articles of incorporation.

It is reported that the agent of the tug Leslie Baldwin, which pulled the schooner Wallaua off the reef at Kuanapali last week will put in a claim for salvage for \$400.

During the storm Saturday night a tree was blown down at Waikiki, and in falling it struck one of Pain's cars, but did no damage. A large number of trees were blown down along the Waikiki road.

The invitations of the Home Rulers to address their mass meeting Saturday evening are not being favorably received by the prominent Republicans to whom they were sent. Few acceptances have been received so far.

E. W. Carter, manager of the Parker ranch in Hawaii, met with a bad accident Friday. His team ran away and Mr. Carter jumped to save himself, sustaining several severe cuts.

Dr. Carmichael, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, formerly stationed here, and recently at San Francisco, has been ordered to an Eastern post. Mrs. Carmichael may visit Honolulu.

Julia Boeta, Babilo Costa and Manuel P. Teixiera, insane Portuguese committed to the asylum by Judge Walpulan, of Kau, Hawaii, were brought to Honolulu yesterday on the Mauna Loa.

M. Vizzavona, the French Consul, received advices on the last steamer from the coast that the French cruiser Proter will arrive in Honolulu the third week of January on her cruise to the South Seas.

Superintendent Reynolds received a letter from Molokai yesterday telling of the merry Christmas spent by the inmates of the settlement. They were all given an extra supply of palai, and celebrated with lusus.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sunday morning, the Rev. V. H. Kitcat gave notice that from on and after Sunday, January 19, 1902, the prayerbook of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America will be used in that church.

The clerks of the National Guard are engaged in making an inventory of all the quartermaster and commissary stores which are in the possession of these officers. This is being done for the purpose of making up the annual statement of the stock on hand.

Prince Cupid's new yacht, the Princess, will arrive on the Ventura from Sydney. She will probably bring a cup along with her. She was built to beat anything in her class where she was launched, and probably won the race.

It is reported from Walluku that Niu, a native, came to a sudden death by a fall over a cliff at Makamakao Gulch. The deceased was a fisherman and had started on a fishing expedition at the time of his death. The body was found Friday, December 23. There was no indication of foul play.

According to reports from Paapaaloa, forty inches of rain fell there last Wednesday in twenty-four hours. If this is true, the rainfall comes near the world's record. At Laupahoehoe and in Hilo there were also heavy rains. Between Ooaka and Maulua Gulch the road was rendered impassable for two days.

The stone wall enclosing W. O. Smith's residence property on the Nutana street side, is being removed preparatory to setting the street line back about ten feet. This is the initial step toward widening Nutana street at that end. The Hobron fence will also be set back, giving additional width to the thoroughfare below Bales street.

The entertainment given by the Boys' Brigade Saturday night was a very enjoyable affair. A series of stereoscopic views illustrating the life of Washington was given, with an explanatory talk by John Waldron. The Kakaako Quintet gave several selections, and the Young Men's Christian Association class gave a pretty exhibition under the direction of Mr. Young.

E. M. Griffith, the Washington forester, paid a visit to Nutana Valley yesterday morning, and made liberal donations of what he saw. In the afternoon he visited the Damon place at Moanalua. This morning he will visit Jared Smith at the experimental station, and then proceed up Tantalus. Mr. Griffith will leave Monday in company with Forester Hauga for Maui.

The water in the Kewalo district has subsided since the rains, and the greater number of the streets can now readily be navigated without the use of boats. Thursday ducks were still swimming about in the streets, while foot passengers made their way from house to house by means of fences. In many places the residents threw garbage and debris of all kinds in the street to bring it above sea level, and the resulting stench is something fearful.

Old as the Pyramids

BISHOP WILLIS DEFIED

Determined Will of Majority Church.

The second congregation will not comply with the demand of Bishop Willis that its members join with him in one church of which he shall be the head until such time as it may be turned over to the jurisdiction of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States. Instead, the second congregation, at a largely attended meeting held last evening in the Cathedral schoolroom, decided to appeal to the presiding Bishop of the Episcopal church in the United States, and if Bishop Willis refuses to extend the time of his ultimatum until such a reply can be received, to withdraw from the cathedral until then. The second congregation, confident that it is in the right, agrees to submit the matter in controversy to the Presiding Bishop and abides by his decision, asking only that they be allowed to worship in peace, until such decision may be received.

This action is taken rather than to jeopardize the position of Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, the Bishop having threatened to withhold his license to preach. There is but little doubt that the threat would be carried into execution by the Bishop who clearly intimates that while he is willing to give to the rector of the second congregation license to perform his duties at the Royal school, he will not extend the same courtesy to him as a minister.

The position of the second congregation is peculiar. If the Bishop persists in his present attitude and refuses to allow the second congregation further time to hear from the presiding Bishop he will gain control of the Anglican church organization in Hawaii, at the meeting to be held January 10th. The corporation affairs will be in the hands of the trustees elected at a meeting which none of the present members of the second congregation will attend, and for the next three months the Bishop expects to run things. The members of the second congregation propose to quietly withdraw until they can hear from the presiding Bishop, which will take at least a month, and when that reply comes then the battle royal for the possession of the church property may be expected, for if the second congregation is sustained on appeal, they will insist on their right to worship in the Cathedral. On the other hand, as pointed out by Rev. Mr. Mackintosh last night, Bishop Willis gains nothing by his attitude excepting the extra expense of maintaining the entire church property for the next three months, without the aid of the second congregation.

There were several amusing and exciting incidents at the meeting. Just a few minutes before adjournment there was a loud noise from the recesses of the adjoining room, which threw the meeting into fits of laughter. It was hinted that the Bishop had a spy there and that the latter had come to grief, but no investigation was made.

When the chairman of the meeting, the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh, announced, after it had been decided to oppose the Bishop's wishes and send him a reply, he stated that the next question was "Who will take this letter to the Bishop?" There was a moment's silence, then the members looked at each other and laughed, until some one suggested that "We will all go." It was finally decided, however, to leave the matter to the church wardens the letter having been addressed to them and consequently they should make the reply.

The meeting was called by the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh at 7:30 o'clock. He briefly stated what the object had to do with the notices posted on the church door Sunday, and which were published in yesterday's Advertiser.

W. R. Castle Jr. then read the two letters, one of which was addressed to the church wardens and the other to Rev. Mr. Mackintosh. They were as follows:

Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1901.
My Dear Mr. Mackintosh:-In accordance with this notice a copy of which I enclose, the license given to the signers of a certain memorial dated August, 1885, under which the Second Congregation has continued to exist, will expire on December 31st.

With the dissolution of the congregation your license also expires, but as I have pointed out to your wardens, it will be open to you to receive a new license under new conditions for the performance of such ministerial duties as a servant of the government holding an important and onerous post is free at all times to discharge.

ALFRED WILLIS,
Bishop of Honolulu.

Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1901.
W. R. Castle Jr., Esq., Geo. F. Davies, Church Wardens Second Congregation:

Dear Sirs—I beg to enclose a copy of a notice which will be affixed to the church door tomorrow. Under the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the license given in 1885 to the signers of a certain memorial to become a distinct congregation, under which the Second Congregation continued to exist, necessarily becomes void.

With a view of bringing the members of the Second Congregation into union with the cathedral, there will also be another notice inviting all male communicants in the city to register so as to be on a list to vote for the cathedral warden, or rector, under the new order of election.

The act of the minister of the Second Congregation naturally expires with the name of the congregation, but as I have already stated to you, a new license can be given him under the new order to perform such ministerial duty as a servant of the government holding an important and onerous post is free.

"That the wardens reply to the bishop,

at all times to discharge.

Yours very faithfully,
ALFRED WILLIS,
Bishop of Honolulu.

P. S.—Fifteen days' grace being allowed, the new order will not actually begin until after the 15th of January, i.e., Sunday, the 19th.

"You have heard the reading of these documents," said Mr. Castle, "and of course they require some reply, and we would like to hear any suggestions as to what the reply shall be. No doubt the Bishop thinks his plan is for the interests of the church, and under certain conditions the offer would have been accepted, but these ill-advised methods he seeks to have us adopt can hardly be considered. We have been a separate congregation for sixteen years and have grown up in that idea, and by the offering of sympathy and like methods the union could have been effected, yet a step which we might favorably consider we cannot be compelled to take. The conditions which made necessary separate congregation sixteen years ago still exist, nor have the present difficulties passed away, nor can they until the new Bishop arrives."

Mr. George Davies stated that as had been suggested, if a different way was offered the two congregations may have joined. "We are left in the same condition as were our fathers sixteen years ago," he said; "It is the same principle our fathers fought for. In this case we are dealing with the office, not with Bishop Willis. It is not a personal matter, and there is no need of reflections upon him, but we cannot acquiesce in the statement of the Bishop that the license of this congregation expires or that of the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh becomes void."

Mr. Clive Davies then stated the facts leading up to the ultimatum delivered by the Bishop Sunday. He said that Mr. Castle and himself had received an intimation of the prospective action of the Bishop some time since in an offical way, and had paid the Bishop a visit to discuss the policy of the step. He stated that they had advised the Bishop of the wish of the second congregation to turn over to the new Bishop, but the one congregation, and offered to surrender voluntarily under certain conditions. It was suggested to Bishop Willis at that conference that if he would defer his contemplated action for three months, that a combined service could be held, in the meantime, without the second congregation losing its identity as a separate organization. The Bishop refused the offer of compromise and Mr. Davies suggested that the proper method would be for them to decline to sign the register and throw the onus on Bishop Willis. A small meeting was held on the night after Christmas, at which it was decided to make a further effort at compromise, and Mr. Dodge was sent to see the Bishop, and it was pointed out to him that the action contemplated would result rather in widening the breach than in healing it. The Bishop had raised the point, he said, that under the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal church the license of the congregation expires and also that of the rector.

Mr. Jordan inquired whether the Bishop was acting under the authority of the American or English church? Mr. Davies replied that the letter from the Bishop was vague and gave no intimation of what he relied upon to prove his case. Rev. Mr. Mackintosh did not see where the change in jurisdiction carried with it any such result; that England and America were as mother and daughter in the Episcopal church, and in his opinion there was no necessity why the church license should become void.

It was supposed to be the intention of the Bishop that in the event that all licenses were returned to him, they would all be handed back excepting that of the second congregation and its rector.

In the Church of England because a clergyman died was no reason why the living dies with him, and he believed the second congregation morally as well as technically to be on the right ground.

The resolution which had been introduced and was the subject of this discussion was then read and unanimously adopted, in which the second congregation refused to acquiesce in the demands of the Bishop that it renounce its separate existence. The resolution as adopted is as follows:

Resolved, that this congregation having heard the notification of the bishop communicating through their church warden recognise the desirability under certain conditions of a union of the congregations, but feel that they cannot be deprived of their existence except by their own voluntary act, and consider that the reasons for their existence as a separate congregation have not yet been removed.

Some one inquired what the result would be if the second congregation agreed to the Bishop's demands?

"Simply that for the next three months everything would be under control of Bishop Willis, and he would have charge of funds and church property. And if you include myself in it, that's the end of yours truly," said Mr. Mackintosh.

The reply was greeted with general laughter. He stated further that if no change of heart had been experienced among his people, no one would go near the church at all. He said that he was afraid of disintegration, and that it would be hard work to keep up the spiritual entity of the church, and it would go down and cease to be the factor for good it now is. Then there would likely be another revolution from the church as before though he said that the second congregation had not seceded, but had always had a separate existence. Bishop Willis, he said, was responsible for the names, "First and second congregation," and the English-speaking church was really the first congregation.

Mr. Davies thought that probably the Bishop would be willing to extend the time for a few months, as at first he had said it could not under any circumstances be extended beyond the first of January, and as it is now they were given until the 19th; a few weeks longer would make little difference.

The draft of a letter in reply from the church warden to the effect that the matter would be appealed to the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church and requesting Bishop Willis to defer action until a reply should be received to that appeal, was submitted by the congregation, and the following resolution proposed by T. Clive Davies and seconded by E. L. Keen was unanimously carried:

"That the warden reply to the bishop,

by letter in the form presented to the meeting by Mr. Castle."

The reply also questioned the right of the bishop to declare license void, and asked that he cite the portion of the constitution which gave him such authority. The offer is also made to abide by the decision of the presiding bishop whatever it might be, and the letter will declare that his minister had done nothing to forfeit his right to a license.

Mr. Davies explained further that the only license the bishop would grant to the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh was to remain at the Head of the Royal School.

Mr. Mackintosh thought that the appeal to the American Church must result favorably; that they were not aggressors, and had only been defending their rights;

that they were brought up in the English Church, and from what he knew of the men at the head of the American Church they were broad and noble enough to pardon any mistake made through ignorance.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Castle and seconded by Mr. Catton, was unanimously adopted:

"That the vestry be authorized and instructed to prepare an appeal to the presiding bishop of Protestant Episcopal Church against the proposed action of the Bishop of Honolulu in withdrawing or refusing to renew our existing license as separate congregation, worshipping in the cathedral, and the license of the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh as our master; with full power to the vestry to act on behalf of this congregation."

The next question was the action to be taken in the event that the bishop refuse to accede to the compromise suggested by the Second Congregation. It was suggested that the members of that congregation simply withdraw and not sign the register, and continue the church elsewhere, or else stay away from church altogether until the American bishop is installed. The Rev. Mr. Mackintosh favored this latter plan, of quietly withdrawing to worship at home, neglecting nothing except that of meeting together in the cathedral. He thought that the meetings in the cathedral could not be held except by the use of force, and he counseled against this. It was his plan not to attend church, as Bishop Willis wished, but simply to withdraw. This plan was adopted, Mr. Castle stating that the congregation did not wish Mr. Mackintosh to get into trouble for preaching without a license, though the latter stated that he was perfectly willing to take chances, if his people wished him to. He stated that the best plan was simply to keep quiet and do nothing until they heard from the presiding bishop, but to be ready to assemble when word came from him. The following resolution was then adopted:

"In the event of the bishop refusing to postpone his action pending a reply to our appeal from the presiding bishop, it is the sense of the congregation that they should with dignity protest against this infringement of their rights as illegal; but if prevented from continuing to worship in the cathedral, that they should withdraw from the cathedral until such time as the reply from the presiding bishop shall be received."

The Rev. Mr. Mackintosh stated that the bishop will now be compelled to keep up the expense of the church for the next three months from his own resources, and by the end of that period the members of the Second Congregation would be willing and able to put funds together for any improvement needed under the American bishop. After a short expression of hope in the future and closing prayer, the meeting adjourned.

The final steps in the transfer of the Anglican Church in Hawaii from the English to the American jurisdiction were taken yesterday in the application to Treasurer Wright for a new charter of incorporation.

The petition for the amended articles was signed by Alfred Willis, Bishop of Honolulu, President; Alex. Mackintosh, Secretary; Henry Smith, Treasurer; Geo. S. Harris, Vincent Howard Kitcat, Luke Aseu, Edmund Stiles and Solomon Meheula.

The petition gives an abstract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Sixth Diocesan Synod leading up to the present action, and then states:

"The reasons for which this application for an amended charter is made are as follows:

"In consequence of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States of America, an arrangement has been made between the Ecclesiastical authorities of the Anglican Church in Hawaii and the Ecclesiastical authorities of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, whereby the Anglican Church in Hawaii accepts the jurisdiction in spiritual matters of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

"Under its present charter the corporation of the Anglican Church in Hawaii holds all its property to be faithfully applied to the purpose and use of establishing and maintaining the Church of the Anglican Communion with the Hawaiian Islands, according to the doctrines of the Church of England, as the same are explained and contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and in the form and manner of ordaining Bishops, Priests and Deacons, and in the Thirty-Nine Articles; the corporation being thus debarred from departing from the doctrine of the Church of England, but not debarred from making or adopting changes in the Formularies of the Church of England in matters not affecting doctrine which the circumstances of the church might at any time require.

"The circumstances in which the Anglican Church in Hawaii is placed is consequence of the annexation of the Islands by the United States require the adoption by the said church of the same changes in the Formularies of the Church of England as were made by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America when American colonies became independent of Great Britain.

"That the changes made in these Formularies by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States did not affect doctrine may be shown, first by the solemn declaration in the preface to the Book of Common Prayer and administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of church according to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in which after inviting a comparison of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, it is said: 'In which it was also apparent that this church is far from intending to depart from the Church of England in any essential point of doctrine, discipline or worship, or further than local circumstances require,' and secondly, by the close intercommunion which has always been maintained between the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and the Church of England.

The reply was greeted with general laughter. He stated further that if no change of heart had been experienced among his people, no one would go near the church at all. He said that he was afraid of disintegration, and that it would be hard work to keep up the spiritual entity of the church, and it would go down and cease to be the factor for good it now is. Then there would likely be another revolution from the church as before though he said that the second congregation had not seceded, but had always had a separate existence. Bishop Willis, he said, was responsible for the names, "First and second congregation," and the English-speaking church was really the first congregation.

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"In the event of the bishop refusing to postpone his action pending a reply to our appeal from the presiding bishop, it is the sense of the congregation that they should with dignity protest against this infringement of their rights as illegal; but if prevented from continuing to worship in the cathedral, that they should withdraw from the cathedral until such time as the reply from the presiding bishop shall be received."

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ORIENTAL BUDGET

Mourning Period For Li Hung Chang.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 7.—Following is a special from Peking. Today being the third day after the death of Li Hung Chang, is the special day for the mourning family to receive condolences. Many Chinese friends have come throughout the day. In the afternoon an interesting spectacle was that of the visit of the diplomatic body, some of the Legation Secretaries, and a few other sympathizing friends. The hour appointed was three o'clock. A strange coincidence was the absence from Peking of five out of eleven Ministers. A Charge d'Affaires represented each one absent. Chinese soldiers were drawn up in line at the door and along the street where the residence of the Viceroy's family is situated. The foreign guests passed into one of courts, which was covered over with matting. Director Hu Yu-fen, Vice-President Lien Fang, Provincial Treasurer Chou Fu, Envoy Na Tung, Generals Chiang Kwei-ti and Ma Yu-k'un, and Interpreter Tseng, son of the late Marquis Tseng, were in attendance. Tables with refreshments were arranged in the court. After the full delegation had arrived and a little conversation, they all passed through a building where the deceased, while the coffin with remains and surrounded with offerings and incense was in the room beyond. The two sons of the deceased, dressed in mourning of white, stood at one side of the tablet. Other offerings were spread near the altar. Taoist and Buddhist priests, with many Chinese officials in mandarin robes, stood around the side. The dozen Baron Calkann de Wailuku, approached at the head of the delegation, and spoke a few words of fitting appreciation and condolence. The oldest son replied in Chinese, and the next son translated it into English. Most of the guests bowed to the tablet, and retired to the front court. After partaking of the refreshments, they departed in stately order to the beating of the foreign drum. Thus was honored the one Chinaman who has had the widest acquaintance with foreigners.

A STRANGE REPORT.

I hear that none of the home governments has yet sent to the family any expression of condolence. This seems very strange, when the deceased was the one Plenipotentiary who took the lead in negotiations for peace with these governments. I noticed that yesterday the American flag alone was at half-mast.

THE NEW VICEROY.

When Prince Ching returns, he will be regarded as the real head of affairs. He is, however, not the man of courage, originality or grasp of the issues of the day that the First Grand Secretary was. He is more genial in his manners, as is true of most Manchus, unless we except the brothers, Prince Tuan and Duke Lan. He is the same as was the noted viceroy in ability to increase his revenue. Avariciousness is a characteristic of both. The Prince is rather more a time-server. He did not believe in the boxer claims, but he contributed to some of their head quarters where Chinese Christians were cut to pieces, and whose leaders had least reason to loot and burn foreign property. He did not advocate war against foreigners, neither did he oppose it, as did the noble company of officials martyrs. He remained silent, and saved his life. An open and righteous statement might have held back the government from its crusade of blood and carnage. Instead he went with those for the moment strong. His soldiers fired on the legations, though not, perhaps, with as much persistency of those of General Tung Fu-hsiang. When the Allies came he then dared to counsel peace, and so became plenipotentiary. He yielded without much protestation to the demands of the victorious powers, but he now exerts himself to restore things to the old order. Whenever possible, he has tried to save officials from punishment. He especially looks after the interests of the Manchus. We have heard that one foreigner whose name was spoken of for different positions in the Chinese government was opposed by him because supposed to have urged the decapitation of the guilty officials at Pao-tung-fu, the Tientsin being a protege of the Prince. His sense of right and wrong has never been marked; neither does he show wisdom capable of helping forward his country. Under his leadership we need expect but little even should be done with his rival, Tung-Liu.

A REVERSION TO EXCLUSIVENESS.

All the five openings in the imperial city wall made by foreign troops are now closed and well made. These openings have been a convenience to the Chinese as well as to the foreigners, but this is not to be concurred. The road from the east to the west gates of the imperial city, which passed in front of the north wall of the Forbidden City and thence across the marble bridge by the Winter Palace grounds is now closed to all but foot passengers. We hear that foreigners will be soon forbidden the privilege of crossing the imperial city even when going on foot at this rule was established by the Empress Dowager in 1865. The Chinese officials think that by these little acts of reversion to exclusiveness they show that power has been restored to them. The dictatorialness of foreign powers for a year is now to be counterbalanced by all possible endeavor to exhibit to all the retention of Chinese power. It is a time of mutual irritability amounting to both sides.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Today the eclipse of the sun was recognized by special ceremonies at the Board of Trade which adjoins the Russian and American legation barracks. The officials of the Board began to assemble shortly after noon. By half past four when the partial eclipse became noticeable, the officials gathered in front of the chief official building, following the Chinese and Prussian legations. The Anaconda mines have been closed because of a copper war. Another attempt is being made to secure Mike Stone's release.

Millionaire Thomas W. Lawson paid \$75,000 for three European dogs.

ed here since the siege. An altar with burning incense and offerings was placed in the open court. The officials knelt down on the inner side, facing the setting sun. They remained motionless for some fifteen minutes, when the rescue of the sun was announced. During the ceremony there was beating of drums and gongs, to frighten away the dragon. Almost a panic amongst Chinese merchants is reported from Tientsin, arising from the death of the late Viceroy Li Hung Chang, it being feared that his demise would encourage the boxers to rise again. For this reason transport of goods destined for Shanghai had been stopped and agents at Shanghai advised to delay sending goods destined for Tientsin, with the intention of seeing "how the wind would blow." Confidence has not been fully restored yet at Tientsin, it would seem, for the majority of merchants in the north are still hesitating and unwilling to bring from the interior goods to be exported to Shanghai.

Judge Kalua Now Grilling to a Turn.

MAUI, Dec. 21.—The News demands the removal of Judge Kalua, declaring that charges of incompetence and worse



JUDGE KALUA.

will be lodged against him if he does not resign.

The government band will visit Maui on its return from Hilo.

A mild kona with plentiful showers prevailed in Maui during the week.

Fish are scarce in the Wailuku market.

The Kinross, which was to have left Kihel a week ago, was detained by the kona storm, which prevented ballasting, but will leave in a day or so. The Edward May, at Kihel, has not yet begun to unload.

BAGGED A BURGLAR.

Deputy Sheriff A. N. Hayselden and Capt. Wm. Saffery of the Wailuku police force, did a neat piece of detective work this week, in capturing the burglar who broke the windows of Hoffmann & Vetter, Rodriguez & Rodriguez and Lovejoy & Co.'s stores last week.

It proved to be a Japanese named Ho-sie, a recent arrival in Wailuku. Ho-sie admitted the burglaries, and two watches taken from Hoffmann & Vetter's store were found in his possession. Another one was found in Wailuku yesterday and the remaining three watches have been located at Lahaina, and will be recovered.

TWO SUICIDES.

On Wednesday the body of a Japanese was found hanging to a kiaue tree near the railroad between Spreckelsville and Pala. A coroner's jury was impaneled, but it was impossible to identify the remains, as the act had been committed months ago. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition.

On Thursday evening a Porto Rican, who was suffering from senile dementia, hanged himself in his house at the Spanish camp, Camp 5, Spreckelsville. Recently he had importuned the plantation physician for poison with which to end his life. He leaves no family.—News.

There are still large areas of tillable lands on the Islands which have not passed into the hands of corporations and land owners, and these lands, in small farms, tilled by thrifty American farmers, would add much to the general prosperity of the Islands. The only question is that of water for irrigation purposes, and the real source of supply which nature has lavished on the Island of Maui has not yet been tapped. Not one per cent of the water supply is conserved, but is allowed to escape underground to the sea. The mountain tunnel on Oahu which furnishes 6,000,000 gallons per day is the true solution, and the time is coming when mountain tunnels on Maui will supply plenty of water to irrigate every foot of tillable land on the Island.—Maui News.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Heavy snows are reported in Scotland.

Samoans will build roads to honor McKinley.

Mme Calve has recovered from her recent illness.

Croker, of New York favors Schley for President.

The British have captured Kristsinger a Boer leader.

San Francisco policemen are given a naval reserve.

Senator Hale has introduced a bill for a naval reserve.

Collector Lynch, of San Francisco, will not be removed.

Insurgents are reported active again in Batangas province.

Chairman Ray has introduced an anti-anarchist measure.

New York is to have another big riot.

Rain prevented Marconi from continuing his wireless tests.

Peking advises give bad reports of the situation in Luzon.

Relatives of Mrs. McKinley have lit the hope of her recovery.

A London surgeon has cured cancer by the use of the X ray.

Western Congressmen have introduced various irrigation bills.

Polish women are boycotting everything German and Prussian.

The Anaconda mines have been closed because of a copper war.

Another attempt is being made to secure Mike Stone's release.

Millionaire Thomas W. Lawson paid \$75,000 for three European dogs.

HOW FIRST CIRCUIT COURT SQUANDERS PUBLIC MONEY

Justice has become an expensive plaything in Honolulu. It costs money to "Americanize" the people here, but that is of little moment to the "American" judges as long as some one else pays the bills.

Almost one-half of the appropriation for expenses of the judiciary has already been expended, though less than one-fourth of the term for which the appropriation is made has passed.

At the rate which Humphreys and Gear have been going during the past months the Americanization of these islands will come to a sudden stop before the first half of the legislative period is completed. Then perhaps, with the courts shut down for want of funds the judges can point out the need for an extra session to appropriate additional funds made necessary by this extraordinary waste of money in judiciary extravagances.

Figures do not lie. Those which refer to the judiciary department prove conclusively the evident purpose of the First Circuit Court Judges to run the government into debt from which even a special session of the Legislature would find it difficult to eradicate it.

For the five months of the current fiscal year the total expense of the judiciary department ASIDE FROM SPECIFIC SALARIES, has been over \$15,000.

The total appropriation for the TWENTY-FOUR months is but \$36,000. It doesn't need much of a mathematician to figure out the end. OVER TWO-THIRDS of the amount charged against the judiciary department HAS BEEN EXPENDED UPON the order of either Humphreys or Gear. The first circuit has then used up more of the appropriation than the four other circuits and the Supreme Court combined.

And yet during this time there was hardly a week (excepting during the visit of Judge Little), where both two judges were holding court at one and the same time.

The entire appropriation for judiciary department expenses for the years 1898 and 1899 was \$33,000. In those days it wasn't deemed absolutely essential for the circuit judge to spend all the money being held makes no difference in the general result. It creates a demand upon the Legislature to induce it to vote for expenses. The total amount drawn was but \$26,813.67, leaving a balance unused of \$6,186.33. The present

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WIDE RANGE ESTIMATES

One Witness Sees Difference of \$2,000,000.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The first testimony as to leasehold values of the Hilo Plantation Co., was introduced yesterday, and if it is any criterion of future revelations, the range of values will be much wider than at the hearing of the first Pearl Harbor suit.

Deputy Assessor Frank Archer on questioning by United States Attorney Dunne estimated the leasehold interest per acre for the entire forty years to be worth twenty-five dollars. Upon a hypothetical question from Judge Silliman, based upon what the defendant intends to prove, Archer estimated the value per acre upon the same land to be \$700. In the first case Dunne furnished the hypothesis, in the second Silliman gave the basis for the estimate, the witness figuring that a profit of \$30 per ton of sugar made the land worth \$180 an acre, \$60,000 for the entire tract, annually, or \$2,400,000 for the leasehold interest.

The entire day was given over to legal wrangles between the two attorneys, in which Judge Estee played a prominent part. The principal cause of contention was the admission of evidence as to present productiveness of the land, which the defendants claimed they had a right to show, and which Mr. Dunne contended had nothing to do with the present case. The court finally allowed the witness, Assessor Archer, to testify, after examination by Silliman as to his competency as an expert on sugar lands and productiveness. Somewhat of a sensation was caused when Judge Silliman in this examination calmly announced that sugar had been grown on the land in question.

"If that is so," remarked the court, "some twenty witnesses who testified in the first trial were very much mistaken."

A Chinaman has grown cane upon an acre of this land, and that within a very few years past," replied Silliman.

"The court and jury have often decided, then, in the former case," said Judge Estee, who thereupon asked Mr. Silliman to prove the facts alleged.

Mr. Dunne objected to any questions as to the possibility of what might at some future date be produced on the land, as speculative and too remote. Mr. Silliman replied that he had a right to know whether or not Mr. Archer was capable of expressing an opinion, and that the value of the land was governed by the equipment, mill, pumping plant already upon it. Mr. Dunne was on his feet in an instant, and in an angry tone protested against counsel making such statements in the presence of the jury, contending that the facts showed there was no mill, pumps, or any independent water supply upon the land condemned by the United States. The court ended the controversy by the remark to defendant, "You have no right to show what the land will produce; that is pure guesswork. You can't prove a theoretical proposition."

"By analyzing the soil, could you tell what the productiveness of this land would be?" asked Mr. Silliman, after he had convinced the court that upon certain conditions productiveness could be proven.

"Yes," replied Archer.

"I'll give you the analyses then," but the attorney was unable to find them.

Then Mr. Dunne began the examination again to learn the witness' opinion of the value of the leasehold interest. Archer was told to take into consideration the fact that the seven years lease was paid up, and that the new lease was to run to 1940, and the Honolulu Plantation Company was to pay 3% per cent of all sugar grown, not to fall below \$4,000 a year in value, which covered more than the present tract condemned by the government. He was also asked to consider the fact that the tract had no independent water supply, excepting a small artisan well, and no way of getting water, or mill or facilities for handling cane.

"How much would the lease hold interest in that land, half of which is arable, be worth per acre, for fifty years?" concluded Mr. Dunne.

"It is worth in my opinion \$25 an acre," replied Archer.

"Now take into consideration," said Silliman, to whom the witness had been turned over for cross-examination, "the fact that this tract is but a part of a large plantation, which has upon it a mill erected at a cost of \$700,000; ample water supply, which can be easily carried to this land, and all the necessary equipment for the conduct of a plantation. Suppose that this land

Captain Pond was put on the stand to testify as to his connection with the condemnation of the land, and its areas and capabilities, and the question was also raised as to when he notified the Honolulu Plantation Company that the United States wanted the land. He and Manager Low disagreed as to a few essential points of several conversations regarding the condemnation. The government is attempting to show that part of the ploughing was done after it had been decided to take the land, and the defendant claims that they were not notified of the intention of the United States regarding the property until some months thereafter. Pond's testimony was nearly the same as given during the Bishop Estate trial. The naval officer testified to the benefits which would accrue to the defendant in the establishment of a naval station, setting out the value of the dry docks, harbor, and increased population. This would raise eight or nine tons of sugar per acre, each crop, or six tons per year. Consider that it costs \$22.50 to grow a ton of sugar, and that sugar is selling for \$2 a ton, as it has been doing, and that there is a profit of \$2 per ton. Consider also that there are 12 acres which will grow sugar like that, and then tell me what you would do with this leasehold interest to be worth."

The court ordered a five minutes' recess while the witness figured out the answer. When court reconvened he gave his estimate—\$180 per acre annu-



Although there were only thirty-five shares of stock changed hands on the board during the week just ended, in each case of a recorded transaction there was a good healthy feeling and in one instance the sale was at an advance of one-third over the last sale price of the stock. There was more business done than is indicated by the reports, however, as there have been some good investments made during the week privately, all at prices in accord with the public sales, which goes to show that the local investors have their eyes upon the dividend earning shares, which are on the market at comparatively low prices just now.

The feature of the buying was a block of Olaa, which was transferred at \$4, an advance of \$1 a share over the last recorded price. This is the price of the stock, with \$12 paid, and at that rate the paid-up stock should be worth \$12. There has been none of the stock in the market recently, and the brokers are not quoting prices upon it, but they made a sale some time ago which fixed the quotation at \$11. There will be none sold at this price, however, as there is a good demand for the stock, which is showing a strength entirely out of proportion to the rest of the list. This is an indication of the confidence of the buyers in the plantation. The delinquent stock of the plantation, which was put up when there was \$10 paid upon it, was sold quite a while ago, and on January 1st that stock which is delinquent upon the assessment which was called to make the stock \$10 paid, will be put up at auction. There is very little of this stock, all of which indicates how closely the stock is paid-up, and again, indicates the belief in the future of the plantation. There is now no doubt but the end of January will see the stock fully paid on the basis of \$12 a share, and after that time there will be no further call for assessments until June of next year.

There has been a slight demand for Waialua, and the call for the shares brought out ten, which found ready sale at \$5. This is a point above the figure which ruled for some time, but is in line with the forecast in these columns last week. There will be a market for more of this stock if it will come out of the hands of the holders, but owing to the fact that the outlook is deemed very good in this plantation, the holders are not letting go of the shares at any great rate.

The last pump of Oahu plantation has now been set and is working. This pump will be used to raise water to the upper levels.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

Inquiry for real estate has been confined largely to small pieces, and would-be buyers are men who wish to build at once. There has developed a strength in the suburbs which is likely to lead to a great deal of new construction in the spring. The Rapid Transit extensions have brought about this state of affairs, and the dealers and many private owners find that they could sell quite a little property, but at prices below what has been the ruling rates. They are holding on for the old price.

There has been very little doing in business real estate, but there are several deals on the street which may develop at any time now. These will mean the execution of several plans for new business blocks, and the architects have their eyes upon prospective builders.

There are large plots wanted for at least two institutions, and one of these, which will take twenty acres, is now looking over grounds both Ewa and Waikiki of the business portion of the city.

There are several more tenantless houses about the city than are usual at this time of the year, and the only reason for this condition seems to be the desire of the agents to make the properties earn as much as has been the rule in the past few years. The demand is for small houses, and these go off readily, but the large ones are not in such good request.

FUTURE OF PLANTATIONS.

The editor of the Maui News, who recently visited this city, quotes "bright and shrewd business man" as follows: There is a vague uneasiness in the minds of the people of Honolulu concerning the future of the sugar industry on the Islands, based principally on the unfavorable tone of President Roosevelt's message to Congress. A bright and shrewd business man of Honolulu, in a brief interview with the News representative, hit very close to the heart of the matter. Substantially he said:

"There is no doubt but that a transition period has about culminated in the sugar industry, and transitions mean strenuous times. But the Islands have nothing to fear in the end, even from Cuba annexed. The Islands are so peculiarly adapted to the production of sugar, and the development of appliances for sugar culture are so advanced that sugar will continue the leading industry. But to succeed in the face of the competition which the sugar planters on the Islands may have to meet, it will be necessary to stop the rat-holes on the plantations, through which so much of the profits run to waste. There is no sense in employing a plantation manager at anywhere from \$6,000 to \$15,000 per year, when equally competent men could be secured for one-third of that sum. The squandering of money on experimental pumps must be stopped, and a general all-round retrenchment must be effected. The good old times when everything went, and when the average plantation could stand a tremendous tax in wasteful management and still pay big dividends has passed."

"But principally the milking process of agencies in Honolulu which exhausts the ingenuity in devising means to bleed the plantations, must be done away with. The percentages charged by these agencies for transacting the business and advancing necessary supplies and money are simply strangling the plantations, and unless the entire system is changed and economized in a radical manner, there is little likelihood that the sugar industry of the Islands can successfully meet the threatened competition."

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"It is worth in my opinion \$25 an acre," replied Archer.

"Now take into consideration," said Silliman, to whom the witness had been turned over for cross-examination, "the fact that this tract is but a part of a large plantation, which has upon it a mill erected at a cost of \$700,000; ample water supply, which can be easily carried to this land, and all the necessary equipment for the conduct of a plantation. Suppose that this land

Captain Pond was put on the stand to testify as to his connection with the condemnation of the land, and its areas and capabilities, and the question was also raised as to when he notified the Honolulu Plantation Company that the United States wanted the land. He and Manager Low disagreed as to a few essential points of several conversations regarding the condemnation. The government is attempting to show that part of the ploughing was done after it had been decided to take the land, and the defendant claims that they were not notified of the intention of the United States regarding the property until some months thereafter. Pond's testimony was nearly the same as given during the Bishop Estate trial. The naval officer testified to the benefits which would accrue to the defendant in the establishment of a naval station, setting out the value of the dry docks, harbor, and increased population. This would raise eight or nine tons of sugar per acre, each crop, or six tons per year. Consider that it costs \$22.50 to grow a ton of sugar, and that sugar is selling for \$2 a ton, as it has been doing, and that there is a profit of \$2 per ton. Consider also that there are 12 acres which will grow sugar like that, and then tell me what you would do with this leasehold interest to be worth."

The court ordered a five minutes' recess while the witness figured out the answer. When court reconvened he gave his estimate—\$180 per acre annu-

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL FUND.

The following contributions to the McKinley Memorial Fund art from the Japanese Primary School on Nuuanu street:

M. Mamatsu	\$0 50
H. Tagawa	50
S. Sato	50
Kigo Shirakane	50
T. Hida	25
G. Horita	25
Teru Komuya	25
Kawai Kawasaki	25
R. Miki	25
Tsuyo Iwata	25
N. Nakao	25
R. Watanabe	25
M. Mayeda	25
T. Matsuo	25
Y. Yamashiro	25
H. Mayessaka	25
Kiwano Kuruhara	25
Heru Yamaguchi	20
M. Masumus	15
Kugo Hisashima	15
Min Takahashi	15
H. Ishizaka	15
Miya Fujimoto	15
T. Tanabe	15
T. Hayashi	15
G. Suyeta	15
M. Mammamoto	15
Shiraku Kawasaki	15
Tama Hiramoto	10
S. Miyabara	10
Yoshiye Kanai	10
T. Ito	10
Yoshine Hayashi	10
T. Takagi	10
M. Noda	10
N. Y. Sakata	10
Hiro Miyabara	10
Tayo Tanaka	10
S. Kawakami	10
Ichi Kawakami	10
Mayo Nishioka	5
T. Tamagawa	5
K. Araki	5
HOLUALOA, KONA, HAWAII	
Dr. S. Hayashi	45 00
O. Noda	1 00
Y. Sakata	1 00
K. Shimizu	1 00
S. Miyazumi	1 00
G. Mioma	1 00
G. Nishioka	50
S. Takata	50
A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.	
[From the Gazette, Toowoomba, Australia.]	
I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it—W. C. Weekner. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefited, as was Mr. Weekner. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.	

Lord Roseberry's speech to an immense audience failed to arouse enthusiasm. He denounced the war methods of the government and said England should be willing to accept peace.

Mark Hanna is chairman of a national committee to draft a scheme for a union of labor and capital.

Two Quincy, Ill., women walked 40 miles to Telluride, Colo., to defend the title to a prospect.

Arbuckle Bros. have reduced the price of refined sugar five points.

MEMORY OF KAPIOLANI Fine Building on Dowager's Own Plans.

(From Saturday's daily)

The Kapiolani estate plans to erect at the corner of King and Alakea streets a building which shall be at once an office and store structure and a memorial of the late Dowager queen. The carrying out of the plan of the former queen has been the desire of her heirs for some time, and now that realizations are in sight plans have been made and arrangements completed for the investment of \$60,000 in the new structure.

The building will be put up on the basis of a two-story structure, but the foundations are to be so built that the third story may be added at any time. The building will be of mortared brick, with trimmings of the native lava rock. This will give to the building a striking appearance, owing to the fact that the colors will contrast throughout the entire building. The plans outline a building of sixty-seven feet frontage upon King street and a depth of 184 feet on Alakea street. The corner will be given up to one great store room. This will be built with a curved front, which design will be carried through to the roof of the building. The entrance will be in the corner, the doorway being finished with a mosaic flooring.

Along the Alakea street front there will be a division into seven stores, each of sufficient size to afford room for the ordinary small business house. The front will be broken by an ornamental entrance to the offices, which will be above stairs. This will be placed immediately to the rear of the huge store room. There will be here as well a highly ornamented hallway, finished either in mosaic or tiling, the whole to be in contrast with the color design of the building.

The second story will be given over to offices, there being plans for one large room immediately over the front store room at the corner of the two streets. This will be the office of the estate and will be finished in native woods and made as distinctively Hawaiian as is possible. Behind this room there will be twenty offices, those of the Alakea street front being of large size, with one great plate window. There will be complete sanitary arrangements in the building, and each office will be fitted with its own stands and lockers.

In the finishings the building will be as perfect as it is possible to devise. The storeroom at the corner will be arranged with a vault which will be carried on to the second story, so as to serve for both the ground floor tenant and the office of the estate. There will be an eight-foot basement, which will be finished with cement floors and divided so that each of the storerooms will have its own storage apartment, reached by a stairway in the rear of the room. The windows will be of plate and the doors will be ornamental in character, to accord with the stone trimmings which will enclose each opening. There will be arches of the lava stone over each window, too, and at the roof there will be a tiled space from the outer wall to the balustrade, which will extend all around the structure's roof. The ornamental work will be in terra cotta in color to contrast with the brick, which is to be used in the walls.

As the building is to take on much of the nature of a memorial there will be only one name upon the cornice. This will be "Kapiolani," which will be repeated upon both fronts. The date "1902" will be added on the two sides of the front as well. On either street, too, will appear the crest of Queen Kapiolani, which has been adopted as the seal of the estate. These will be done in terra cotta, and will be of large size. The determination to prepare for a three-story building was reached so that in time the building may be used for the purpose which was in the mind of the dowager queen during the last years of her life. At that time she was planning to erect a building upon this site which would be at once an office structure and have in it a great hall where the many relics and curiosities she had gathered could be stored and exhibited. In her collection there are many things which are of the highest quality. For instance, there is a feather cloak which is one of the very finest known. This is mentioned in the Bishop museum's monograph upon the subject, and has been accorded first rank by experts at all times. This is only one of the many things of the first rank which she intended should be placed upon public view, in the private museum.

For the present this part of the plan will not be carried out. The Princess now feels that they and their friends derive greater pleasure from the maintenance of the museum of their aunt in contact with the many fine things of their own collection, and they will not now rob their Waikiki residence of one of its greatest charms. When the time comes that the third story is to be placed upon the building there will be removed to it the combined collections of the princess and the former queen. The plans for the building are being drawn by Beardslee & Page, the architects who will construct the building as well. They hope to see ground broken within the coming month.

The

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, December 27.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from La-
haina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau, at 9
a.m., with 2,133 sacks sugar, 138 sacks
coffee, 22 sacks taro, 17 sacks awa, 137
bundles bananas, 26 kegs butter, 13
barrels oil, 22 pigs and 229 packages
sundries.

S.S. City of Peking, Smith, from the
Orient; 7 p.m.
S.S. Kinai, Freeman, from Hilo and
way ports; 8 p.m.

Saturday, Dec. 28.
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui at
3:30 a.m.

Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from
Kauai at 6:20 a.m.

Am bkt. Omega, Mackie, 51 days from
Newcastle via Kahului at 11 a.m.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kauai
at 2:30 p.m.

Str. James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai
at 1 p.m.

Am. sp. Benj. Sewall, Halstead, 64 days
from Port Townsend, put in in distress
"Sight" Kawallani, from Koolau ports at
9 a.m.

Sunday, Dec. 29.
Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood,
25 days from Port Gamble.

Monday, December 30.

Str. Noeau, Peterson, from Honolulu,
Honokaa and Kukuhale at 12:20 a.m.
m. with 3,000 bags sugar, 200 empty coal
bags and 5 plgs sundries.

Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colly, 13 days
from San Francisco at 8 a.m.

Schr. Twilight, from Hilo and way
ports at 8 a.m.

Schr. Kaukeau, from Paauilo at 9
a.m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, December 27.

Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Lahaina,
Kaanapali and Punaluu; 5 p.m.

Am. schr. Susie M. P. Plummer, for
Makaweli.

Saturday, Dec. 28.

S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for San
Francisco at 10 p.m.

Am. bkt. Coronado, Potter, for San
Francisco at 4 p.m.

Schr. Rob Roy for Pearl River at 8
a.m.

Sunday, Dec. 29.

Am. schr. Susie M. Plummer, Lund, for
Kahului.

Monday, December 30.

Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for
Kauai ports at 5 p.m.

Schr. Kinai, Freeman, for Hilo and
way ports at 1 p.m.

Schr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports
at 5 p.m.

Schr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Lahaina,
Maalaea, Kona and Kauai ports at noon.

Schr. Mikahil, Gregory, for Nawiliwili,
Koio, Elele and Hanapepe, at 5 p.m.

Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher for Koloa at
5 p.m.

Schr. James Makee, Tullett, for Ana-
hola, Kilauea and Hanamaulu at 6 p.m.

Schr. Lehua, Napali, for Molokai ports
at 6 p.m.

Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu
ports.

HILO SHIPPING.

Charters for HILO—Am. schr. Annie A. Gray's Harbor.

Am. bk. Annie Johnson, San Fran-
cisco.

Bk. Ceylon, Perf. Gamble.

Schr. Defender, Port Gamble.

Am. str. Enterprise, San Francisco.

Schr. Eva, Eureka.

Am. bk. Martha Davis, San Francis-
co.

Schr. O. M. Kellogg, Eureka.

Am. schr. Otilie Fjord, Eureka.

Vessels in port—Am. bk. Amy Turner, Warland, mas-
ter.

Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, Nelson, mas-
ter.

Am. bg. Consuelo, Page, master.

Am. schr. W. F. Witzemann, Daeweritz, master; 41 days from Gray's
Harbor, with lumber for Hilo Mercantile
Company.

Arrived, December 21, Am. brig Consuelo, H. L.
Page, master, 15 days from Eureka, with railroad ties for Hilo Railroad.

Dec. 22—Am. schr. W. F. Witzemann,
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